

NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER

VOLUME XVI.
NUMBER 3

DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

\$1.00 PER ANNUM
SINGLE NUMBERS TEN CENTS.

NEW YORK:

MAY, 1885.

CHICAGO:

Morse Building, 140 Nassau St.

ENTERED AT THE POST OFFICE AT NEW YORK, N. Y., AS MAIL MATTER OF THE SECOND CLASS.

144 N. Clark Street.

Fine Coach and Railway Varnishes.

CLARENCE BROOKS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILWAY VARNISHES.
NEW YORK.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

GEO. WESTINGHOUSE, JR., T. W. WELSH, JOHN CALDWELL, W. W. CARD, H. H. WESTINGHOUSE,
President, Superintendent, Treasurer, Secretary, General Agent.

THE WESTINGHOUSE AIR-BRAKE COMPANY,
Pittsburgh, Pa., U. S. A.,
MANUFACTURERS OF THE

**WESTINGHOUSE AUTOMATIC BRAKE,
WESTINGHOUSE LOCOMOTIVE DRIVER BRAKE,
VACUUM BRAKES (Westinghouse & Smith Patents),
WESTINGHOUSE FREIGHT BRAKE.**

The Automatic Freight Brake is essentially the same apparatus as the Automatic Brake for passenger cars, except that the various parts are one piece of mechanism, and is sold at a very low price. The saving in accidents, flat wheels, brakemen's wages and the increased speed possible with perfect safety, will repay the cost of its application within a very short time.

The "AUTOMATIC" has proved itself to be the most efficient train and safety brake known. Its application is instantaneous; it can be operated from any car in the train, if desired, and should the train separate, or a hose or pipe fail, it applies automatically. A GUARANTEE is given customers against loss from PARTIAL SETS on the apparatus sold them.

FULL INFORMATION FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.

GEORGE WESTINGHOUSE, JR., President. ROBERT PITCAIRN, Treasurer. ASAPH T. HOWARD, Secretary.
C. H. JACKSON, Vice-Pres. & General Manager. HENRY SNEYDER, General Agent.

THE UNION SWITCH AND SIGNAL CO.,
SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF APPROVED

RAILWAY INTERLOCKING, SWITCHING & SIGNALING APPLIANCES,
With Automatic Electric Locking, without which no interlocking is safe.

FROGS, CROSSINGS, SWITCHES AND SWITCH STANDS.
Catalogues, Plans and Estimates, with reference to about 500 apparatus in practical operation, will be furnished upon application.

**OFFICE AND WORKS, corner Garrison Alley and Duquesne Way,
PITTSBURGH, PA., U. S. A.**

THRESHER'S RAILWAY VARNISHES

Are made of the VERY BEST STOCK, and with special reference to the requirements of RAILWAY WORK.
If you have never tested their merits, SEND TRIAL ORDER TO

THRESHER & CO., DAYTON, OHIO.

JAMES DOUGHERTY.

THE MACHINE TOOL WORKS.

(Formerly FERRIS & MILES.)
Builders and Patents of Machine Tools and Steam Hammers for Machine Shop, Railroad Shops, Forges and Rolling Mills.
Office and Works, cor. 24th & Wood Sts., Philadelphia, Pa.

FREDERICK B. MILES.

CHICAGO Exhibition
June, 1883,
1 Gold Medal,
6 Silver Medals.

CHICAGO Exhibition
Sept. 1883,
1 Gold Medal,
7 Silver Medals.

American BRAKE Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF
AUTOMATIC FREIGHT CAR BRAKES AND STEAM DRIVER AND TENDER BRAKES.
ST. LOUIS, MO.

We offer to Railway Companies the only Exclusively Independent Self-Acting Freight Train Brake which has yet been adopted by any Railway in the World. Our Steam Driver and Tender Brake is acknowledged to be the Cheapest, Simplest and BEST Power Brake now in use. It is now used by over 100 different Railroads.

CAR-BUILDERS' DICTIONARY.

COMPILED UNDER THE DIRECTION OF THE MASTER CAR-BUILDERS' ASSOCIATION.

REVISED EDITION PUBLISHED DECEMBER, 1884.

This book is twice as large as the original edition, and contains 2,183 engravings, including exact engravings of American Cars of every description, and of the different kinds of Trucks, Wheels, Brakes, Couplings, Seats, Lamps, Hoisters, and all Car Furnishings in general use, in the minutest detail. All the detail drawings are made to scale, and each engraving is briefly described under the definition of its name. All terms in general use in car-building are defined. This is the most elegant, as well as the most valuable, book on American cars ever published, and forms a volume in character and appearance such as usually sold for \$5.00. No one connected in any capacity with car-building can afford to be without a copy for study and reference.

WE OFFER

A Copy of the CAR-BUILDERS' DICTIONARY (Price \$3.00) and Subscription to the NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER for one year (Price \$1.00) for

\$3.00.

ADDRESS

THE NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER,

MORSE BUILDING, NEW YORK.

Warranted Superior to any Steel in the Market, either English or American, for every purpose. Send for Circular and Price List.
CHROME CAST STEEL
CHROME STEEL WORKS,
Kent Av. & Keap St., Brooklyn, E.D.N.Y.

CLIFF & RICHTER CO.
(Limited).

THEO. IRWIN, Pres. EDWARD C. ROBERTS, Sec.
GEO. B. SCAFF, Treas. EDWARD CLIFF, Sup't.

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILWAY CAR SPRINGS.
OSWEGO, N. Y.

REPRESENTED IN NEW YORK CITY BY
LEHMAN B. HOIT,
38 CORTLAND STREET,
W. BAILEY LANG,
Sole Agent in the United States and Canada for the

LOWMOOR IRON COMPANY.

Bar Iron of great strength and uniform quality. Plate Iron unequalled for Fire Boxes. Tyres, Axles, Chains, Rivets, Angle and T Iron and Forgings of all descriptions.

STAY-BOLT IRON.
A full assortment of Bar Iron in store.
50 Beekman St., N.Y. 39 Fort Hill Square, Boston.

FOR CARS.

Gold drafts around car windows and doors, also Dust and Cinders entirely excluded, and Rattling sashes stopped by Browne's Metallic and Rubber Window and Door Bands, used 15 years on Drawing Room, Sleeping and Passenger Cars in U.S. and Europe - Wagner, Pullman and all R. R. Co's and Car Builders. Samples mailed free.

Pat. Metallic Weather Strip Co.

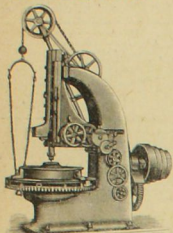
924 Broadway, N.Y.

S. W. McMUNN, Genl. Agent.
GEO. H. FORD, Mech. Supt.
ALBERT BLAIR, Attorney.

Stimson & Co. Mfrs of Coach AND Car Varnishes. 149 Milk St. BOSTON MASS.

Ames Car Coupling Company,
F. W. PARSONS, Manager,
1430 South Penn Square, Philadelphia.

WILLIAM SELLERS & CO., PHILADELPHIA.



Iron and Steel Working Machine
Tools, for Railways, Machine
Shops, Rolling Mills, etc.

PIVOT BRIDGES-SHAFTING.

THE 1876 INJECTOR BOILER-FEEDER.

SIMPLE, RELIABLE AND EFFECTIVE.

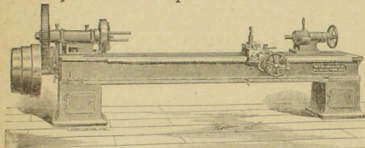
Started, Regulated and Stopped by One Motion of a Lever.
Pneumatic Fire for Extinguisher, use in Passenger and Freight Cars
Buildings, etc.

Branch Office: 79 Liberty Street, New York.

BETTS MACHINE COMPANY, Wilmington, Del.

MAKERS OF

Railway and Car Shop Machine Tools of the Latest Design.



INCLUDING
Wheel Presses,
Wheel Boring,
Wheel Lathes,
Engine Lathes,
Axle Lathes,
Slotters,
Shapers,
Planers,
Drills.

NEW ENGLAND AGENTS: HILL, CLARKE & CO., Boston, Mass.

THE PRATT & WHITNEY CO., HARTFORD, CONN., MANUFACTURERS OF

Machine Tools for Railway and General Machine Shops, Forging
and Finishing Machinery, Corrugating Machines for Grooving
Chilled Grinding Rolls, Lathes, Planers, Drilling Machines,
Screw Machines, Milling Machines, Turret-Head Chucking,
Bolt Cutting, Nut Tapping and Cutting off Mach. nes.

Plants complete for Gun and Sewing Machine Manufacture, and Special Machinery for Every
Purpose.

Master Car-Builders' U. S. Standard Thread Gauges, U. S. Standard Taps and Dies, both Hand and
Machine, W. C. B. Standard Bar Iron Limit Gauges, Standard Cylindrical Size Gauges, Drop Forged
Steel Collar Gauges, Standard Hand, Shell and Chucking Reamers, Hardened and Ground Mandrels,
and Every Appliance in Tools or Special Gauges necessary for Standard Interchangeable Work. Com-
bination Lathe Chucks, Bench and Radial Drills.
Corundum Wheels of every size, shape or grade, in stock, or made to order.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue

NOW IS THE TIME TO BUY
THE HANDSOMEST! CHEAPEST! BEST!
OUR CORRUGATED IRON ROOFING,
SIDING, CEILING, ARCHES, LATH, Etc.
The Cincinnati Corrugating Co.,
CINCINNATI, OHIO.

Send for Illustrated Catalogue and Bottom Price

SCHENCK MACHINE WORKS-ESTABLISHED 1832. WOODWORKING MACHINERY.

PLANING & MATCHING MACHINES.
RE-SAWING MACHINES.
TENONING MACHINES.

Machinery for Planing Mills and Car Shops a Specialty.
My "Meteor" Flooring Machines, with capacity of 20,000 to 25,000 feet in 10 hours.

References to parties throughout the country.

Send for circulars and price list.

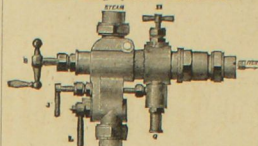
SURFACING MACHINES.
MOULDING MACHINES.
SCROLL SAWS, Etc., Etc.

H. B. SCHENCK,
MATTEAWAN, DUTCHESS CO., N. Y.

FRIEDMANN'S PATENT LOCOMOTIVE INJECTORS

THE "MONITOR,"
A New Lifting Injector for Locomotives.

Lifting and Non-Lifting, with all
Latest Improvements.



Send for
Descriptive Circular.

EJECTORS FOR WATER STATIONS

Construction Trains Etc.

OILERS, LUBRICATORS, Etc.

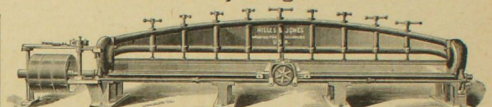
New Patent Boiler Washer and Fire
Extinguisher.

NATHAN MFG. CO.,

92 and 94 Liberty Street, New York.

BOILER PLATE PLANER.

Will Plane any Length of Plate.

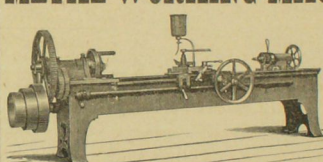


Tools cut both ways and have independent adjustment. Table acts as a
gauge for setting the Plate. Driven by a Steel Screw, which is supported its
entire length so that it cannot be bent or sprung.

HILLES & JONES, Wilmington, Del.

WM. B. BEMENT & SON, Philadelphia

METAL WORKING MACHINE TOOLS



Of all descriptions, and a great
number of plans,
including

LATHES, PLANERS, DRILLS,
SHAPERS, SLOTTERS, MIL-
LING AND BORING
MACHINES.
Steam Hammers, Steam and
Hydraulic Riveters, Cranes,
Punches and Shears,
Bending Rolls
Plate Plan-
ers, etc.

BUFFALO SHAVING & VENTILATING EXHAUST FANS

IN ALL THEIR VARIETY,

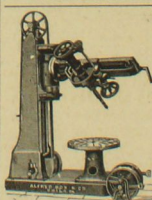
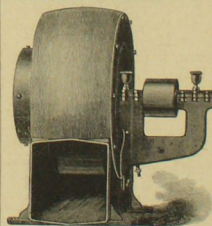
For Every Possible Duty.

WARRANTED SUPERIOR TO ANY
OTHER MAKE

In Economy, Durability and Effectiveness.

BUFFALO FORGE CO.,

BUFFALO, N. Y.



ALL SIZES OF CHAIN TO RUN IN
SPOCKET WHEELS.

NORTHERN LIBERTY WORKS.

ALFRED BOX & CO.,

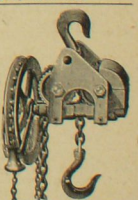
MANUFACTURERS OF

Double Screw Hoists, Radial Drills,

ELEVATORS, ETC.

(Awarded Three Silver Medals and Five
Diplomas.)

314 & 316 Green Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.



1,000 in use. They have no
equal.

STEEL CASTINGS

FROM 1-4 TO 10,000 LBS. WEIGHT.

True to pattern, sound and solid, of unequalled strength, toughness
and durability. An invaluable substitute for forgings or cast-iron
requiring three-fold strength. Gearing of all kinds, Shoot, Dies,
Hammer Heads, Cross-heads for locomotives, etc. 15,000 Crank
Shafts and 10,000 Gear Wheels of this steel now running prove
its superiority over other steel castings. CRANK SHAFTS, CROSS-
HEADS and GEARING specialties. Circulars and Price Lists free.

CHESTER STEEL CASTINGS CO.,
Works: CHESTER, Pa. 407 Liberty St. PHILADELPHIA.
C. HUBBARD, Agent, 40 Cliff Street, New York.

THE E. D. ALBRO COMPANY, MAHOGANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

VEEERS, CAR-BUILDERS' MATERIAL FROM DOMESTIC AND FOREIGN WOODS.

685--711 West 6th St.,

CINCINNATI, O.

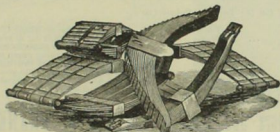
Estimates and Price Lists Furnished.

THE A. FRENCH SPRING CO., Limited, PITTSBURGH, PA.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
EXTRA TEMPERED, ELLIPTIC AND SPIRAL SPRINGS OF ALL DESCRIPTION.

OFFICERS:

AARON FRENCH, Chairman.
JULIUS E. FRENCH, Vice-Chairman.
GEO. W. MORRIS, General Manager.
D. C. NOBLE, Secretary and Treasurer.
W. P. HANSELL, General Superintendent.



OFFICES AND WORKS:

20th and Liberty Streets,
21st and Liberty Streets,
25th and Smallman Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

**ALL SPRINGS MADE OF THE BEST QUALITY CRUCIBLE STEEL,
WITH PATENT HOT COMPRESSED BANDS FOR RAILROAD CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES.**

UNITED STATES CENTENNIAL COMMISSION. OFFICIAL REPORT.—Diploma and Medal awarded for Good Design, Excellence of Workmanship and Material, Uniformity of Action and Durability.

HANSELL'S PATENT KEG-SHAPE STREET CAR SPRINGS.

NEW YORK:

88 Boreel Building,
H. J. GERIKEN, Agt.

BOSTON:

52 Mason Building,
JNO. KENT, Agt.

CHICAGO:

246 Clark Street,
JOS. M. ROGAN, Agt.

JOHN WILEY & SONS, 15 Astor Place, New York.

HAVE NOW READY

THE ARCHITECT'S AND BUILDER'S POCKET-BOOK, a thoroughly practical work, especially adapted to the needs of American Architects, Builders, Contractors and Draftsmen. Treating of Mensuration, Geometry, Trigonometry, Rules, Tables, and Formulas relating to the Strength and Stability of Foundations, Walls, Buttresses, Piers, Arches, Posts, Timber, Beams, Girders, Trusses, Floors, Roofs, etc., etc., with Statistics and Tables relating to Carpentry, Masonry, Drainage, Painting and Glazing, Plumbing, Fasting, Roofing, Heating and Ventilation, Weights of Materials, Capacity and Dimensions of Churches, Theatres, Houses, Towers, Spires, etc., etc. By F. E. KILBURN, C.E., Consulting Architect, Morocco, round corners; 600 pages; 408 engravings. Price, \$2.50.

CROWNELL'S TREATISE ON TOOTHED GEARING, containing complete instructions of designing, drawing and constructing Spur Wheels, Bevel Wheels, Lantern Gear, Screw Gear, Worms, etc., and the proper formation of Tooth Profiles. For the use of Machinists, Pattern Makers, Draftsmen, Designers, Scientific Schools, etc., with many plates. 12mo, cloth. \$1.

SINCLAIR'S LOCOMOTIVE ENGINE, RUNNING AND MANAGEMENT, a practical Treatise on the Locomotive Engine, with particulars, showing their performance in running different kinds of trains with dispatch and economy, and directions regarding the Care, Management and Repairs of Locomotives and all their components. Illustrated by numerous engravings. Second edition. 12mo, cloth. \$2.

THE HUNTON STATIONARY STEAM ENGINES, especially adapted to Electric Lighting and Purposes. Treating of the Development of Steam Engines, the Principles of Construction and Economy, with Description of Moderate-Speed and High-Speed Engines. 2vo, cloth. \$1.50.

* * * MAILED AND PREPAID ON THE RECEIPT OF THE PRICE.

TO STEAM USERS.

I will Remove and Prevent Scale in any steam Boiler, or make to change. My Remedy will also Neutralize the most destructive waters, and prevent GROOVING, PITTING AND WASTING OF IRON, Which causes so many Boiler Explosions. A BOOK ON CARE AND MANAGEMENT OF BOILERS FREE. Address GEO. W. LORD, 316 Union Street, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

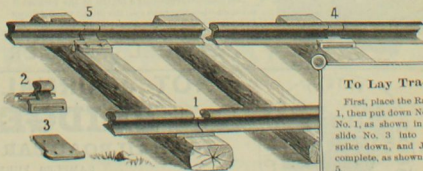
Cleveland Frog and Crossing Works.



Manufacturers of all kinds of Split Switches, Switch Stands, Tie Bars and Track Supplies in General. GEO. C. LUCAS, Supt. BOWLER & Co., 14 Winter Street, Cleveland, O.

THE GIBBON BOLTLESS RAIL JOINT CO.

Of the United States.

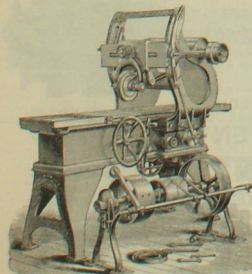


To Lay Track:

First, place the Rails No. 1, then put down No. 2 on No. 1, as shown in No. 4, slide No. 3 into No. 4; strike down, and Joint is complete, as shown in No. 5.

The most perfect rail joint in existence. Combines all the Desirable Features of the Old Chair Joints and Modern Angle Plates, and has none of the Objectionable Features of Either. NO BOLT HOLES!—No Low Joints!—No Creeping of Track or Spreading of Rails! \$30 Will save a Large Sum Annually in Track Maintenance, as it DOES AWAY ENTIRELY with the labor of Tightening up and Renewing Bolts and Nuts. \$30 For full particulars, report of Tests, etc., address

The Gibbon Boltless Rail Joint Co., Albany, N. Y.



BROWN & SHARPE MFG. COMPANY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Manufacturers of the
LARGE SURFACE
GRINDING MACHINE.

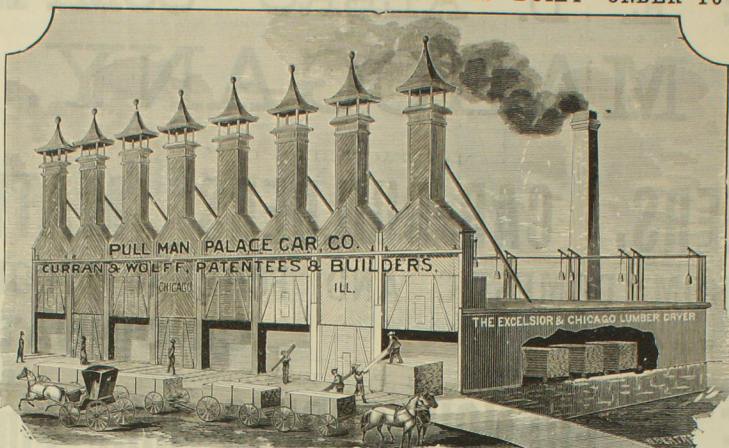
This machine is designed for flat and true surface grinding and finishing. It is an effective substitute for the operations of filing and stoning. The entire cost of files and three-quarters of the labor usually expended on these operations is saved, besides obtaining better surfaces upon the work done. For all finished parts of machinery of cast iron or steel, hard or soft, for punches and dies, straight edges, flattening dies, etc., it will prove invaluable, and will produce fine work by the use of low priced labor. It will grind 14 inches wide, 36 inches long, 13½ inches high, using a 12-inch wheel. Countershaft should run 370 turns per minute. Tight and loose pulleys 8 inches diameter, 4 inches face. Weight of machine complete, 2,500 lbs.

high, using a 12-inch wheel. Countershaft should run 370 turns per minute. Tight and loose pulleys 8 inches diameter, 4 inches face. Weight of machine complete, 2,500 lbs.

THE EXCELSIOR AND CHICAGO LUMBER DRYER IS BUILT UNDER 16 PATENTS.

PAYS FOR ITSELF EVERY YEAR.

Storing Capacity, 40,000 Feet Inch Lumber.



DRYING 8,000 FEET PINE LUMBER
EVERY 24 HOURS.

RAILROAD COMPANIES AND CAR-BUILDERS WHO ARE USING THE EXCELSIOR AND CHICAGO LUMBER DRYER

Kilns		MILWAUKEE LUMBER DRYER:		Kilns
H. & N. W. R. R. Co., Chicago.	1	C. B. & O. R. Co., Aurora, Ill.	1	Harlan & Hollingsworth Co., Car-Builders, Wilmington, Del.
H. & M. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.	1	N. Y. & O. Western R. R. Co., Joliet, Ill., N. Y.	2	Hilfinger & Small Co., Car-Builders, York, Pa.
H. & M. R. R. Co., Omaha, Neb.	1	Louisville & Nashville R. R. Co., Louisville.	2	Southern Car Co., Car-Builders, York, Pa.
Wilmington & Weldon R. R. Co., Wilmington, N. C.	2	Minneapolis & St. Paul R. R. Co., Minneapolis.	3	O'Brien & Budd Co., Car-Builders, Troy, N. Y.
Denver & Rio Grande R. R., Denver, Co.	3	Wells & French Co., Car-Builders, Chicago.	3	East Chicago Car-Building Co., East Chicago, Ind.
St. P. & P. R. R. Co., St. Paul, Minn.	3	Chicago & North Western R. R. Co., Chicago.	3	Peenold Car Works, Car-Builders, Detroit, Mich.
Flint & Pere Marquette R. R. Co., Saginaw, Mich.	3	Ohio Falls Car Co., Car-Builders, Jeffersonville, Ind.	4	Peenold Car Works, Car-Builders, Detroit, Mich.
St. Paul & Northern Pacific R. R. Co., Minneapolis.	3	Smith & Smith Mfg. Co., Car-Builders, Dayton, O.	4	Peenold Car Works, Car-Builders, Detroit, Mich.
Peenold & Charleston R. R. Co., Saginaw, Mich.	3	Jackson & Sharron Co., Car-Builders, Dayton, O.	4	Peenold Car Works, Car-Builders, Detroit, Mich.

Tabulated report of work done by the Excelsior and Chicago Dry Kilns for the Pullman Palace Car

Week ending Oct. 4th, 1884.	32 kilns dried.	Feet.
" " Oct. 11th, 1884.	39 " "	280.36
" " Oct. 18th, 1884.	45 " "	353.55
		426.33

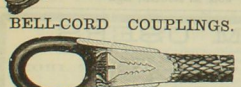
Average for each kiln per day for 3 weeks, allowing 5½ days to the week, 9,139 91-118 feet.
J. W. SMITH, for Curran & Wolff.
P. H. GILMARTIN, Foreman of Lumber Yard.

Messrs. Curran & Wolf, Chicago, Ill.:
 Dear Sirs: Replying to your favor of the 18th inst., allow me to say, list, That I am very much
 pleased with your Superintendent and the alterations he has made on your Dry Kilns No. 3d, that
 the Kilns are working much more satisfactorily, drying a greater amount of lumber in less
 a less cost. 3d, That the report of our own Lumber Yard Foreman agrees with that of your Superin-
 tendent, that while your Kilns give excellent satisfaction, I am not prepared to say that they are
 the best and most economical Kilns in use, because there are a great many Kilns with which I have had
 no experience.
 Very truly yours,
 W. E. BARROWS, Manager.

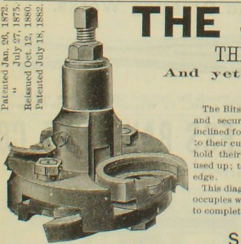
W. E. BARROWS, Manager.

CURRAN & WOLFF, Proprietors and Builders, 39 and 41 FRANKLIN STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

VANDERBILT & HOPKINS,
RAILROAD TIES, CAR AND RAILROAD LUMBER
WHITE AND YELLOW PINE OAK,
GUM AND CYPRESS.
No. 120 Liberty St., N. Y.
Boards, Plank and Dimension Lumber Sawn
to Order.
Creosoted Lumber, Ties and Piles to Order.
SOLID BRAIDED BELL CORD
PLAIN AND FANCY COLORS



MANUFACTURED BY
SILVER LAKE CO.
HENRY W. WELLINGTON, Agent, BOSTON

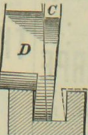


The Bits are arranged in upper and lower series, and secured to a Head having seats alternately inclined for the purpose of giving the side clearance to their cutting points. This explains why these Bits hold their shape and turn out standard work until used up; the entire circle of Bit being tool cutting edge.

This diagram represents a Bit (*D*) in the position it occupies when making a cut; the Bit (*C*) which follows to complete the work is given in outline. This ex-

This diagram represents a Bit (*D*) in the position it occupies when making a cut: the Bit (*C*) which follows to complete the work is given in outline. This ex-

We also make **Ship Lap Heads, Jointer Heads, Dado Heads, Sash Heads, Door Heads, Cope Heads** and Heads for any special work where a perfectly uniform pattern is required. Send for Descriptive Circular.

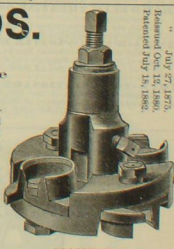
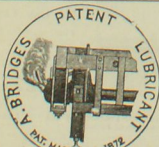


SAMUEL J. SHIMER (Successor to Shimer & Co.), Milton, Penn.

HOT JOURNALS ENTIRELY PREVENTED.
BRIDGES' LUBRICANT
 FOR RAILROAD CAR JOURNALS AND OTHER BEARINGS

SAMPLES FURNISHED GRATIS. SEND FOR CIRCULAR.
Manufacture Ball's Telescopic Screw Jack.

JOHN S. URQUHART, Successor to
ALBERT BRIDGES, 46 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.



LEWIS H. TAYLOR, Pres.
S. S. BARBER, Sup't, and Treas.
L. S. VANDERBEEK, Sec. and Asst. Treas.
New York Office, 91 Liberty st.



TAYLOR IRON WORKS,
High Bridge, N. J.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
Chilled Iron Car-Wheels, Steel-Tired
Wheels, Car and Locomotive Axles
and Draw Hooks

PARDEE CAR WORKS,

WATSONTOWN, PA.

PARDEE, SNYDER & CO. (Limited), Proprietors.

C. W. LEAVITT, Agent, 161 Broadway, Room 2, N. Y.

SOUTHERN CAR WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD CARS,

Box, Flat, Gondola, Ore, Mining, Etc.

KNOXVILLE, TENN.

THE MIDVALE STEEL CO.

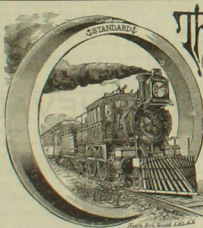


Works and Main Office: Nicetown, Philadelphia, Pa.

Branch Office, 833 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

Warehouse: 12 North Fifth street, Philadelphia, Pa.

TIRES AND AXLES OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
HEAVY CASTING AND FORGINGS.



**The STANDARD
STEELWORKS.**
Manufacturers of
Locomotive and Car Wheel
TIRES.

Office 220 South Fourth St.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LEHIGH CAR MANUFACTURING COMPANY

MANUFACTURERS OF

Box, Gondola, Flat, Coal, Ore Drift or Mine Cars. Capacity, 16
Cars Per Day.

Stemton, Northampton Co., Pa. New York Office, 91 Liberty St., Room 4.

H. H. FISHER, President. G. H. STEM, Supt. B. E. LEHMAN, Vice-President.

CARLISLE MANUFACTURING CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

FREIGHT CARS, BOX, STOCK, GONDOLA, IRON HOP-
PER, COAL and MINING CARS,
ENGINES and MILL MACHINERY,
CARLISLE, PA.



**WASON
MANUFACTURING CO.**
SPRINGFIELD, MASS
BUILDERS OF

RAILWAY CARS OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS,
CAR WHEELS and RAILWAY CASTINGS.

H. S. HYDE, Treasurer.

G. C. FISK, President.



**MOWRY
CAR WHEEL WORKS,**
CINCINNATI, O.

Manufacturers of CAR WHEELS of all descriptions,
Wheels and Axles, Chilled Tires, Engines, Car and
Bridge Castings, of any pattern, furnished to order at
short notice. Wheels of all sizes constantly on hand.

WORKS: Eastern Ave. and Lewis St.
OFFICE: 274 W. Third St., Cincinnati, O.

Best Chilled Iron

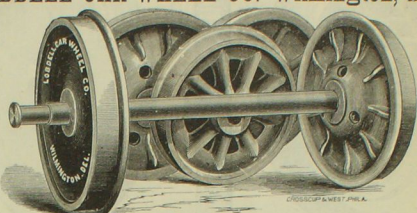


CAYUTA WHEEL AND FOUNDRY CO.
SAYRE, PA.
HOWARD ELMER, President. M. C. CHAPMAN, Supt.

ESTABLISHED 1847.

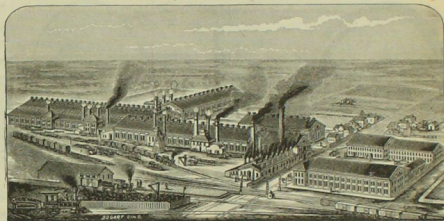
A. WHITNEY & SONS'
CAR WHEEL WORKS,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

LOBDELL CAR WHEEL CO. Wilmington, Del.



Single and Double Plate and Hollow Spoke Wheels for Steam Roads. Also, Solid and Open Plate Wheels
for Street Roads.
Geo. G. LOBDELL, President. Geo. G. LOBDELL, JR., Secretary. WM. W. LOBDELL, Vice-President. P. S. BRECKEN, Treasurer.

ESTABLISHED 1853
BASS FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS.
MANUFACTURERS OF
Steam Engines, Boilers, Heavy Machinery, Car Wheels and Railroad
Castings, Car Axles and Forgings.



J. H. BASS, President. J. J. WHITE, Secretary. R. J. FISHER, Treasurer.
FORT WAYNE, IND.



THE HARLAN & HOLLINGSWORTH CO.,
CAR BUILDERS,
WILMINGTON, DEL.

Established in 1836.
NO MORE HOT BOXES.

VICTOR LUBRICANT.

A compound tried successfully for three years. Every ingredient a lubricant;

Requires no waste and will not freeze.

HENRY F. ROBBINS, 109 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

KRUPP COMPOUND.

THE STANDARD COOLER.

This compound as a cooler and lubricant for Hot Journals is unsurpassed.

Is best applied as a dope by mixing well with waste saturated with oil, and packing close to the journal.

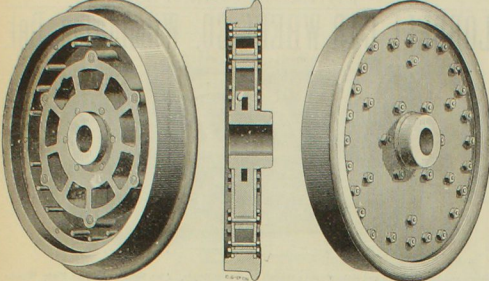
E. A. SMITH & CO.,

P. O. Box 1,145.

Pittsburgh, Pa.

PAICE CAR WHEEL CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF
PAIGE'S PATENT WROUGHT METAL WHEELS.
Office, 211 Superior St., Cleveland, O.

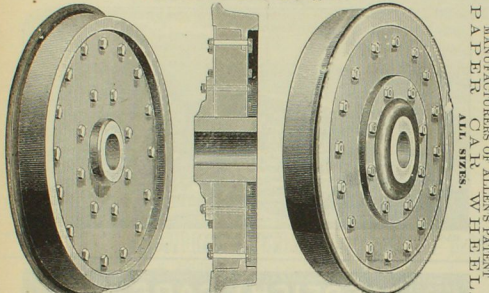


J. E. FRENCH, President.
Adapted for sleeping and drawing-room cars, locomotive and tender trucks. Steel tires, four inches thick, with 3 1/2 inch flange, securely bolted, making it a perfectly safe, durable and noiseless wheel.

W. S. DODGE, Secretary and Treasurer.

ALLEN PAPER CAR WHEEL COMPANY.

General Offices: 239 Broadway, N. Y.



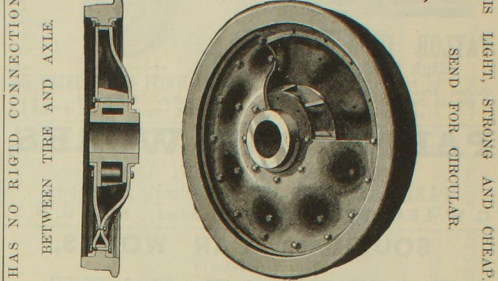
Especially adapted for sleeping and drawing-room cars, locomotive and tender trucks. Steel tires with flange, four inches thick, with 3 1/2 inch flange, securely bolted, making it a perfectly safe, durable and noiseless wheel.

A. G. DARWIN, President.

J. C. BEACH, Treasurer.

C. H. ANTES, Secretary.

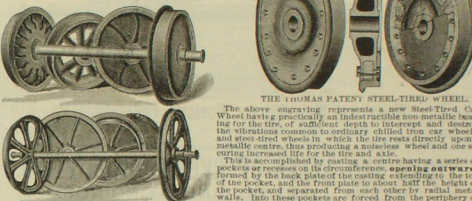
THE STEEL TIERED SPRING PLATE CAR WHEEL,



—MADE BY—
The Dickson Manufacturing Co.,
SCRANTON, PA.

THE JERSEY CITY WHEEL FOUNDRY AND MACHINE WORKS,

MANUFACTURERS OF
CAR WHEELS,
P. O. Box 125
JERSEY CITY, N. J., U. S. A.



Wheels loose or fitted to axles for every variety of Railroad Service.

The above engraving represents a new Steel-Tiered Car Wheel having a great variety of patenting for the tire of sufficient depth to intercept and destroy the vibrations common to ordinary chilled iron car wheels, and steel-tired wheels in which the tire rests directly upon a metallic center, thus producing a noiseless wheel and also securing increased life for the tire and axle.

This is accomplished by casting a center having a series of pockets or recesses on its circumference, opening outward, formed by the back plate of the casting extending to the top of the pocket, and the front plate to about half the height of the pocket, and separated from each other by radial metal walls. Into these pockets are forced from the periphery of the casting wedge shaped blocks of wood, so treated that these blocks will not shrink or warp, and the wheels are cast in the wooden blocks before insertion are of such size that the pressure necessary to seat them secures their retention in the pockets when the pressure is removed, and when turned off to receive the tire they extend slightly beyond the radial walls, the tire thus bearing only on wood. To secure the tire to the center, bolts pass through the internal flange and the radial walls, and, having a bearing in metal, their entire length, held more firmly than when allowed to pass in part through the chattering material.

Attention is called to the wheel as one of few parts, to the facility with which it may be retired with new tire, and that the life of the wooden bearing is measured by the number of times the casting will admit of retreating to axle.

The wheel is manufactured by The Jersey City Wheel Foundry and Machine Works.
For further information address THEODORE THOMAS, P. O. Box 125, Jersey City, N. J.

CHILLED CAR WHEEL GRINDING CO., CARSON, NEVADA.

H. M. YERINGTON, President.
The CHILLED CAR WHEEL GRINDING MACHINE, which we now introduce, is no hasty device. It is the result of four and one-half years experience, and during that time has received a most thorough test, with satisfactory results.

Railroad officials, upon reflection, will admit it is more essential to have a machine to true up Chilled Car Wheels than a Tire Lathe for turning locomotive tires, for this reason: four or more driving wheel tires are required for one engine; a greater number of Car Wheels compose a train; hence the necessity of this invention.

The great hardness of the chilled tread has hitherto rendered the operation of turning them impracticable, owing to the great expense, which made it cheaper to frequently replace the worn wheels with new ones. To obviate these objections and reduce the cost of this process, we furnish a machine capable of making a perfect wheel at small expense.

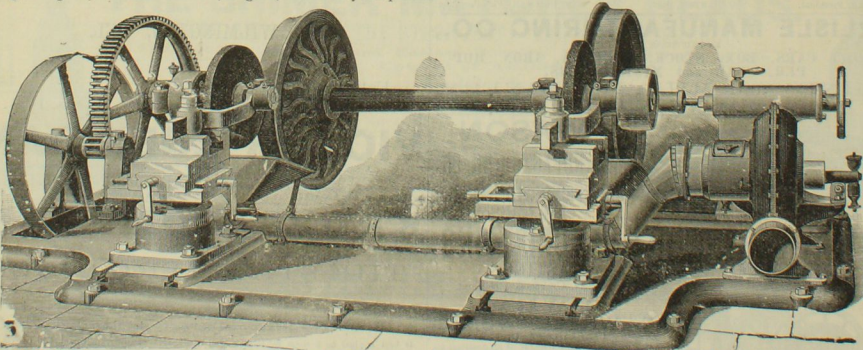
Wheels with flat places, and otherwise badly worn, that are ordinarily condemned and used for scrap iron, can be ground and fitted so as to double their original mileage. This alone makes our machine the greatest money saver ever introduced to railroads.

A sound Chilled Car Wheel trued by our method cannot be excelled by a paper or any other description of Car Wheel with steel tire.

Any person having a slight acquaintance with tools may, after five hours' instruction, become thoroughly competent to operate our machine.

Allowing all new wheels to be 3-32 inch oval, if properly fitted to axles, our machine will true up one pair an hour.

We manufacture expressly for use with our machine, Abrading Wheels, which, as the result of a series of experiments and long experience, we guarantee to be the best grinding wheels made. No odor, no glaze, and we defy competition.



Central Pacific Railroad,
Chicago & North Western Railway,
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific Railway,
Virginia & Truckee Railroad,
Pennsylvania Railroad,
Denver & Rio Grande Railway,
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul Railroad,
Canadian Pacific Railroad (Yale B. Co.).

Chicago City R. R., Cable Road,
New York & New England Railroad,
Union Pac. Ry., Denver & N. Park Div.,
South Pacific Coast Railroad,
Nevada County Narrow Gauge Railroad,
Chicago City Railway (North Division),
New York, Ontario & Western Railway,
Utah Cent. Railway.

Lehigh Valley Railroad,
Pullman Palace Car Company,
Allegheny Valley Railroad,
Chicago City Railway (West Division),
Carson & Colorado Railroad,
Lake Tahoe Narrow Gauge Railroad,
J. H. H. & Co., St. Johns, N. B.,
A. T. & N. Fe Railroad.

Baltimore & Ohio Railroad,
New York, Lake Erie & Western,
New Brunswick Wheel Foundry,
Johns, N. B.,
New York Central R. R., Harlem Div.,
New York, New Haven & Hartford R. R.,
Michigan Central R. R.

THE ALLENTOWN ROLLING MILLS, Allentown, Pa., Manufacturers and Financial Agents East of the Mississippi River.
NORTH STAR IRON WORKS CO., Minneapolis, Minn., Manufacturers and Financial Agents West of the Mississippi River.

THE BALTIMORE CAR WHEEL COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

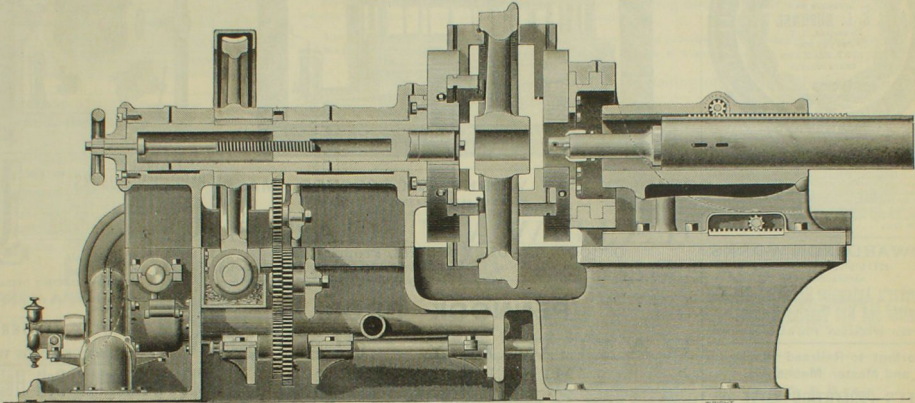
CHILLED WHEELS OF ALL PATTERNS AND SIZES, FOR EVERY SERVICE, AND WITH OR WITHOUT AXLES.
CAPACITY, 400 WHEELS PER DAY.

W. S. G. BAKER, President and Treasurer.

OFFICE AND WORKS

Fulton Junction, Baltimore, Md.

Combination Car Wheel Boring, Grinding, Truing and Turning Machine.



RAILWAY CAR WHEEL ECONOMY.

The long-felt want of a machine having greater capacity and accuracy for operating upon every construction, "including new and worn wheels withdrawn from service," is herewith represented, and will be placed for parties ordering the same upon a guarantee in writing. After a test, should it fail to have greater capacity and accuracy than any other tool, we agree to remove it free of charge.

It will bore the axle seat, turn the tread and flange of any steel or steel-tired wheel simultaneously.

It will centre any steel or steel-tired wheel by its already bored axle seat, turn the tread and flange in less time than any tool in existence.

It will bore and true a chilled iron wheel in less time, removing less chill therefrom, than any tool or system of tools for such purpose.

It is built first class, well proportioned for its work and occupying a floor space of 10 x 7 feet.

GUARANTEED CAPACITY IN 10 HOURS:

No. 30.—New Chilled Iron Wheels, 33 inches diameter, bored, ground and paired if 1/4 inch defective.
No. 15.—New Chilled Iron Wheels, 42 inches diameter, bored, ground and paired if 1/4 inch defective.
No. 6.—New Steel or Steel-tired Wheels, 33 inches diameter, bored, turned and paired if 1/4 inch defective.
No. 4.—New Steel or Steel-tired Wheels, 42 inches diameter, bored, turned and paired if 1/4 inch defective.

No. 6.—Worn Steel or Steel-tired Wheels, 33 inches diameter, centered, turned, and paired if 1/4 inch defective, tread and flange.
No. 4.—Worn Steel or Steel-tired Wheels, 42 inches diameter, centered, turned and paired if 1/4 inch defective, tread and flange.

Special Abrading Wheels of Superior Quality, for Chilled Iron Surface, Car-Wheel Grinding and General Shop Use Guaranteed.

For further particulars address

M. C. BULLOCK MANUFACTURING COMPANY, 199 LAKE STREET, CHICAGO, ILL.

CLEVELAND WHEEL AND FOUNDRY WORKS,

MAHER & BRAYTON, Proprietors.

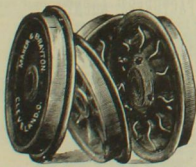
MANUFACTURERS OF

CAR, ENGINE, TRUCK AND TENDER WHEELS,
RAILROAD, ROLLING-MILL AND MACHIN-
ERY CASTINGS, AND STREET RAIL-
ROAD WHEELS AND TURNOUTS.

ALSO,

CHILLED-FACED RAILROAD FROGS.
Office: 20 Carter Street.

Works: Cor. Carter and Collins Streets, Cleveland, O.



KNOXVILLE CAR WHEEL CO.,

Knoxville, Tenn.,

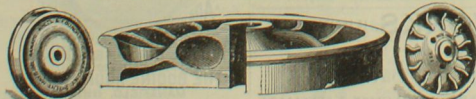
MANUFACTURE

CHILLED WHEELS FOR CARS,
ENGINE TRUCKS AND TENDERS,

USING STRICTLY

COLD BLAST CHARCOAL IRON.

Made at their Celebrated Carter Co. Furnaces.



RAMAPO WHEEL AND FOUNDRY COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Chilled Wheels for Drawing-Room and Sleeping Coaches, Locomotives, Tenders, Passenger
and Freight Cars.

GEO. CHURCH, President and Treasurer.

W. W. KNOW, Superintendent and General Manager.

RAMAPO, ROCKLAND COUNTY, N. Y.

DAVENPORT & FAIRBAIRN,

ERIE, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAR WHEELS.

Capacity 250 Wheels per day. Wheels made by improved process. Far more durable than those made in the ordinary way.

Manganese Bronze and Brass Castings,

STRONGEST AND BEST IN THE MARKET.

FOR

ROLL NECK CAR JOURNAL

AND MACHINERY BEARINGS.



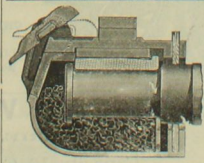
ARLO,

Rabbit's Anti-Friction

METAL

MANUFACTURED BY

JOHN FITZSIMMONS BRASS FOUNDER 23 CARSON ST., PITTSBURGH, PA.



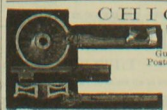
THE HEWITT BOX-LID CO.,

142 DEARBORN ST.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

Eastern Office: Room 14, Fifth Floor, Mills
Building, New York.

We respectfully refer you to the following railroads using the
Hewitt Cover: B&O, C&A&S,
E.C.T., I&C, M. & P., N. & W., N. & D.,
A. & T., C. & A. & S., V. & M., D. & N. & D.,
C. & A. & S., N. & W., M. & P., N. & D.,
R. & N. & D., D. & N. & D., N. & W.,
A. & T., C. & A. & S., V. & M., D. & N. & D.,
C. & A. & S., N. & W., M. & P., N. & D.



CHICAGO CAR MOVER.

With it One Man can move a loaded car.

WEIGHT, including Handle, 15 lbs.

Guaranteed not to break or get out of order. Sent on 30 days' trial. Send

Postal for sample, and you will use no other.

Price, Single Movers, \$6.00; Per Pair, \$10.00.

Special discount to Railway Companies.

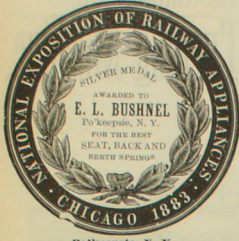
Address: J. H. HANSON, Manufacturer,

Room 62, 229 S. Clark St., Chicago, Ill.

B.F. MASTEN, PRES. C.E. GORE, SUPT.

LA FAYETTE CAR WORKS

FREIGHT, LA FAYETTE, IND. PUSH CARS
CABOOSE & REFRIGERATOR CARS, HAND &
WAREHOUSE TRUCKS & BAGGAGE BARROWS, CAR WHEELS & CASTINGS



No. 320 Wabash Avenue, Chicago, Ill.
Patentee and manufacturer of Springs for Plain and Double-Spring Edged seats, Backs, Berths and Mattresses. The Only Springs Awarded a Prize at the National Exposition. Adopted and used by nearly all the leading railroads and car-builders in the United States and Canada. Also for beds throughout the country. Circulars, reference and samples free.

HOWARD IRON WORKS.
BUFFALO N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF
Schlenker's Automatic Revolving Die Bolt Cutter and Nut Tapping Machine
ADAPTED SPECIALLY FOR RAILROAD USES

Important to Railroad Managers and Master Mechanics.

SIBLEY'S PERFECTION VALVE OIL.

More perfect lubrication insured, and entire free from guaranteed corrosion, cylinders and de-struction of steam joints by fatty acids.

In exclusive use on 50 railroads.

References and prices furnished upon application.

Make exclusive specialty of the Manufacture of Valve and Signal Oils for Railroad use.

SIGNAL OIL WORKS.
FRANKLIN, PA.
J. C. SIBLEY, President.

Wrecking and Construction Car.

All the main features, such as leveling car, turn table, self adjustable stop for vertical post, twenty feet hoist, working over embankments, swinging load-car body or more-direct on to freight car, hinged jacks, derrick cranes, and other im-portant features, all perfected and patented by Jewett, foreman of a wrecking gang for many years. For further information apply to the builder,
HARRISON LORING,
Boston, Mass.

Notice.—To build an efficient wrecking car, many of the main features of this car would have to be incorporated into it, which would be an infringement of my patents. Such cars are being built by the un-derground (having special tools for the work) at very reasonable prices, and to charge made for the patent rights, which would have to be paid for by the user if made by an unauthorized person.
HARRISON LORING.

JOHN T. LEWIS & BROS.
WARRANTED
PURE
WHITE
LEAD
PHILADA.

TRADE MARK.
No. 231 South Front Street.

Red Lead, White Lead, Linseed Oil, and Paints of all colors.
Manufacturers of White Lead, Linseed Oil, and Paints of all colors.

THE JAMES COUPLER.
FOR FREIGHT CARS.

METOWAY.
Soc. Manufacturers.

TORLEY.
Pittsburgh, Pa.

JOHN STEPHENSON COMPANY LIMITED NEW YORK.

TRAMWAY CARS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
LIGHT, ELEGANT, DURABLE.

BRADLEY CAR WORKS, WORCESTER, MASS.

ESTABLISHED 1833.
MANUFACTURERS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION OF
RAILWAY CARS.
OSGOOD BRADLEY & SONS, Proprietors.
NEW YORK OFFICE No. 115 Broadway, R. CANNING, Agent.

L. N. PENNOCK. W. PENNOCK.
PENNOCK BROS.,
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILWAY CARS,
MINERVA, OHIO.

TIFFANY REFRIGERATOR CAR CO.,
164 DEARBORN ST., CHICAGO, ILL.
1,500 in Use.

GEO. WESTINGHOUSE, JR., President.
A. T. HOWARD, Secretary.
ROBERT PITCAIRN, Treasurer.
W. T. TAGGART, Superintendent.
C. H. JACKSON, Vice President.
ELMER L. WHITE, Asst. Secretary.

**THE STANDARD
CAR HEATING AND VENTILATING COMPANY,**
MANUFACTURERS OF
**STEAM HEATING AND VENTILATING APPARATUS
FOR
RAILWAY CARS.**

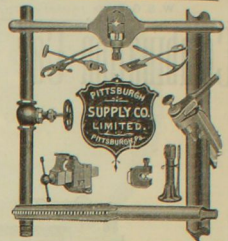
Now in use on several of the most important Railway Lines of the Country. Full information and catalogue upon application.
OFFICE AND WORKS, Duquesne Way and Garrison Alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROANOKE MACHINE WORKS,
ROANOKE, VIRGINIA,
BUILDERS OF
FREIGHT CARS (CAPACITY, 8 CARS PER DAY) AND FIRST-CLASS CAR WHEELS
Out of the Best Charcoal Iron.
Capacity, 50 Car Wheels per day.
ALSO BUILD LOCOMOTIVES OF ANY DESCRIPTION.

CLEVELAND FOUNDRY.
Car Wheels of All Kinds and Sizes
WITH OR WITHOUT AXLES.
CHILLED-FACED RAILROAD FROGS.
Street Railroad Turnouts.
ROLLING MILL AND MACHINERY CASTINGS.
Nos. 9, 11 and 13 Winter St. Cleveland O.
BOWLER & CO.

ERIE CAR WORKS (LIMITED).
ERIE, PA.
Capacity 16 Cars Per Day.

FREIGHT CARS OF BEST MATERIAL, AND CONSTRUCTION A SPECIALTY
LITCHFIELD CAR AND MACHINE COMPANY,
LITCHFIELD, ILLINOIS.
Manufacturers of all kinds of Passenger and Freight Equipment, both Wide and Narrow Gauge.
CAR WHEELS A SPECIALTY IN THE MACHINERY DEPARTMENT.
Special attention is given to furnishing, Hoisting Engines, Pit Cars, Dumps, etc., etc., for Coal Mines, as well as building Stationary Engines and Boilers, and General Brass and Sheet-Iron Work.



**TANCY'S
HYDRAULIC JACKS.**

BALL'S TELE-SCOPE JACKS.
SCREW RAIL BENDERS.
HYDRAULIC RAIL BENDERS.

WESTON'S RATCHET DRILLS.
Wrought-Iron Blocks for rope, chain and wire rope.

McCoy & SANDERS,
26 WARREN ST., NEW YORK.

The Wellington Belt Holder.

A NEW IDEA!
BETTER and CHEAPER than LOOSE PULLEYS.
BETTER and FAR CHEAPER than DEAD PULLEYS.
Our Customers Like it and Order More.
Please write for Circular to
W. R. Santley & Co., Wellington, Ohio.

Australia, New South Wales.

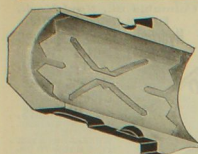
CARSON WOODS & CO.,
GENERAL MERCHANTS,
IMPORTERS OF
AMERICAN SPECIALTIES AND MANUFACTURERS' AGENTS.
SYDNEY, N. S. W.

The attention of Manufacturers and Export Agents is invited to the fact that the advertisers have special facilities for the introduction of new goods into the colonies of Australia. Patents and specialties of a useful and merchanable character will have our earnest and prompt consideration.
Cable Address: "Carsonwood, Sydney."

REFERENCES:
Hon. Geo. R. DUFFIE M. P., Treasurer, Government N. S. W.
Messrs. HESSEY & LACHLAN, Montreal, Can.
Messrs. H. W. FRASER & CO., Boston, Mass.
LYONS MANUFACTURING Co., New York.
Manager Bank New Zealand, Sydney.
Wm. Brown, Esq., Quebec Bank, Quebec.

BODINE ROOFING
"ADAPTED TO EVERY CLIMATE"
AND ANY KIND OF BUILDINGS
MANUFACTURED BY
"THE BODINE ROOFING CO."
MANSFIELD, OHIO.

J. E. LONERGAN & CO.
Patent Office for Losses, Quarters, Bells and Cylinders, Brass Foundries and Finishers.
211 Race St., Philadelphia.
Catalogue free.



F. W. THAYER & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS

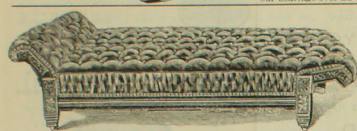
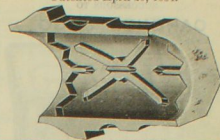
Thayer's Patent Journal Bearings,

418 TO 422 FOWLER STREET,

MILWAUKEE, - - - - - WIS.

We refer by permission to the CHICAGO, MILWAUKEE & ST. PAUL RAILWAY, who have adopted our bearings over all others.

Patented April 29, 1884.



DIRECTORS' CAR PARLOR BEDS.

The cut shows a new Sofa Bed for private cars, built entirely of hard wood, one hundred steel springs low-down back, draw for bed clothing and drop arm at either end.

Upright Beds for Staterooms or Cars, the most simple and substantial yet designed; also, Cushion and Mattress Work of every description. Reference, Boston & Albany R. R.

HENRY L. ALBEE & CO., 36 Washington Street, Boston.

J. G. BRILL & CO.,

PHILADELPHIA

BUILDERS OF

RAILWAY AND TRAMWAY CARS.



FRANK J. HECKER, President.



C. L. FREER, Secretary and Treasurer.

PENINSULAR CAR COMPANY.

NEW WORKS AND FOUNDRIES.

FREIGHT CARS OF ALL CLASSES.

MODERN TOOLS AND MACHINERY.

CAR WHEELS AND CASTINGS.

30 CARS PER DAY.

CAPACITY.

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

A. HEGEWISCH, President. { New York, N. Y.
THOS. F. B. PARKER, Secy.

C. BENN, Treasurer. { Chicago, Ill.
W. H. CHADDOCK, Genl. Agt.,

THE UNITED STATES ROLLING STOCK COMPANY,

General Offices, 35 Wall St., N. Y.; Works, Chicago, Ill., and Urbana, Ohio,

Offers for lease to Railroads, Freight Lines, Mining Companies and others, Locomotive Engines, Box, Stock, Gondola, Dump, Flat and Refrigerator Cars,

And is Prepared to Build for LEASE and on Contract for CASH, or under the CAR-TRUST SYSTEM, such ROLLING STOCK as may be Required.

MICHIGAN CAR COMPANY,

JAMES McMILLAN, President.

HUGH McMILLAN, V. Pres. and Gen. Manager.

JAMES McGREGOR, General Superintendent.

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD FREIGHT CARS and "TIFFANY"

and all Other Successful Beef and Dairy Cars.

H. W. DYAR, Assistant Ma.

W. K. ANDERSON, Treasurer.

JOSEPH TAYLOR, Secretary.

Office: Newberry & McMillan Building, Detroit, Mich.

DETROIT CAR WHEEL COMPANY,

Manufacturers of

LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR WHEELS, RAILROAD AND OTHER CASTINGS.

DETROIT, MICH.

JAMES McMILLAN, President.
HUGH McMILLAN, V. Pres. and Gen. Manager.

J. H. WHITING, Superintendent.
W. K. ANDERSON, Secretary and Treasurer.

BAUGH STEAM FORGE COMPANY,

Manufacturers of all Descriptions of

CAR AND DRIVING AXLES, COUPLING LINKS AND PINS, SHAFTINGS DRAW BARS ETC.

Works on River Road, Below City,
DETROIT, MICH.

JAMES McMILLAN, President.
HUGH McMILLAN, V. President.
JOHN R. BAUGH, General Manager.

SAMUEL A. BAUGH, Superintendent.
W. K. ANDERSON, Treasurer.
R. D. FIELD, Secretary.

DETROIT IRON FURNACE COMPANY.

LAKE SUPERIOR CHARCOAL PIG IRON,

FOR CAR-WHEEL AND MALLEABLE USE.

DETROIT, MICH.

JAMES McMILLAN President
HUGH McMILLAN, Vice-Pres. and Treas.

LEE HURT, Manager.
F. C. WETMORE, Secretary.

FULTON IRON AND ENGINE WORKS,

DETROIT, MICHIGAN.

Fulton's Special Bronze Boxes for Passenger Cars

Bronze Journal Metal for Freight Cars, Hopkins Lead-Lined Bearings, Clamer's Ajax Journal Metal.

JAMES McMILLAN, Presd. I. DEGRAVE, Mgr. M. T. CORLEIN, Treas. JOHN McMILLAN, Secy.

HARRISBURG CAR MANUFACTURING CO.

MANUFACTURE

PASSENGER MAIL, BAGGAGE BOX, GONDOLA, COAL

AND ALL OTHER KINDS OF

RAILROAD CARS;

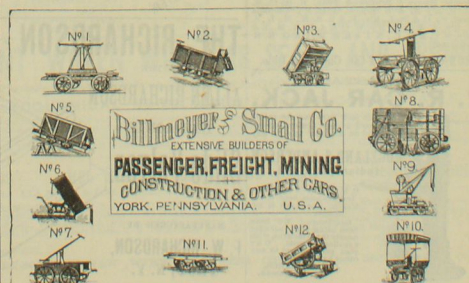
Railroad Car Wheels and Castings, Bridge and Rolling Mill Castings, Bridge Rods, Bolts and

RAILROAD FORGINGS.



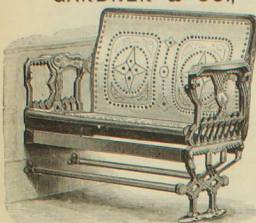
STANDARD AND NARROW-GAUGE HAND-CARS,

Railroad, Steamboat and Warehouse Trucks, Baggage Barrows, Grain Wagons, and Willis' Patent Car Pusher.



GARDNER, HOLMES & CO.

SUCCESSORS TO

GARDNER & CO.,PATENTERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF
PERFORATED**Veneer Car Seats,**

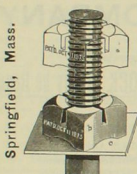
FOR STEAM AND STREET CARS.

DEPOT SEATING.**3-PLY****Veneer Car Ceiling.**

Birch Veneer a specialty, any size panel, without joint, plain and decorated.

STREET CAR PANELS.

SEND FOR R. R. CATALOGUE.

183 Canal St., New York.Atwood Safety Nut Co.,
Springfield, Mass.J. W. LARABEE,
Treasurer.a. Atwood Nut on bolt without bearing on base side open.
b. Atwood Nut turned to bearing c. partially closing the slots and grasping the bolt.**THE STANDARD LUBRICATING OIL OF AMERICA FOR RAILROADS. GALENA****ENGINE, COACH AND CAR OIL.**Gravity: 26°, 27°, 28°, 29°, Cold Test, 10° to 15° below zero.
No freezing in coldest weather, and entire free from hot journals at any time, as the exclusive use upon a majority of the leading railroads has demonstrated.Showing Better Results than any Oil Extant REFERENCES FURNISHED ON APPLICATION.
GALENA OIL WORKS (Limited), FRANKLIN, PA.**IRON CLAD PAINT.**Trade Mark Patented.
This Paint is used by nearly all the Railroads in the Country.

Used by L. S. & M. S. Wabash Ry. Co., C. & E. Ry. Co., P. & V. Ry. Co., H. & D. Ry. Co., Cincinnati Southern Ry. Co., N. Y. & L. E. & W. Ry. (Erie), Southern Central Ry. Co., L. Canada Southern, Mobile & Ohio, N. & Mobile, Macon & Brunswick, Penn. R. R. Co., M. & St. P. Ry. Co., N. Ry. Co., R. & T. Ry. Co., Carolina Central, P. & C. S. Ry. Co., P. & E. Ry. Co., M. & L. Ry. Co., W. & A. Ry. Co., W. & O. Ry. Co., R. & M. Ry. Co., N. Ry. Co., S. Ry. Co., N. & L. Ry. Co., L. & N. Ry. Co., etc., etc.

IRON CLAD PAINT CO., Cleveland Ohio.**HYDRO-TACTIC****R. R. CAR JACK.**

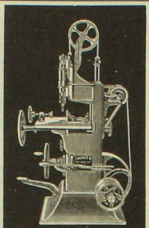
By this jack cars can be raised or lowered at desired speed. Will send on 30 days' trial to any railroad.

HOGELAND & ANDERSON
Indianapolis, Ind.C. L. SLAUGHTER, Prop.
Indianapolis, Sept. 2, 84.
Messrs. HOGELAND & ANDERSON.Gentlemen: We have been using your jacks for nearly three months with excellent results. Our men prefer them to any other by long odds.
J. F. RICHARDSON,
Foreman.J. W. KREPPS.
V. A. KREPPS.
C. C. KREPPS.

DUNCAN BUILDING,

No. 11 PINE ST.,

NEW YORK.

Make a specialty of introducing *MERITORIOUS* inventions *DIRECT* to Railway Companies. Organizing Stock Cos. for the Mfg. of Ry. Appliances. "Bonds and other securities negotiated."**CORRESPONDENCE SOLICITED.**

End View of No. 1, set up as a Mortiser.

Universal Wood Worker.PATENTED APRIL 3, 1883.
THREE MORE PATENTS APPLIED FOR.

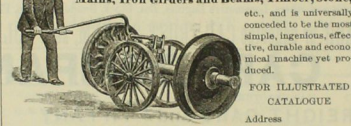
The simplest and best Router or Mortising Machine, Boring Machine, Straight Stickler or Variety Moulder, Engraving and Rosette Machine and Window Pulley Mortiser ever invented.

The No. 3 is the most useful Machine ever invented for **CAR-BUILDERS' USE.**

Don't fail to send for illustrated catalogue and full particulars. Every Machine warranted and sample work sent to any address in the United States, express on samples paid by me.

R. T. WHITE,

40 Oliver Street, BOSTON, MASS.

THIS TRUCK IS AUTOMATICin **LOADING AND UNLOADING** Locomotive and Car Axles, Bar Iron, Shafting, Cast Columns, Water and Gas Mains, Iron Girders and Beams, Timber, Stone, etc., and is universally conceded to be the most simple, ingenious, effective, durable and economical machine yet produced.

FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE Address

JOHN TERHUNE, Manager,

Automatic Truck Works,

P. O. Box 19, MIDLAND PARK, N. J.

THE AJAX METAL COMPANY

CLAIM FOR "AJAX METAL"

- 1st: 25 to 50 per cent. more mileage.
- 2d: 33 1/3 per cent. greater tensile strength and 100 per cent. greater crushing strength.
- 3d: 50 per cent. less friction and wear upon journal.
- 4th: 85 per cent. less hot journals than any known alloy
- 5th: Costs no more than copper and tin or gun metal.

Castings made to order as per patterns received.

Trade Mark **OFFICE AND WORKS; 2040 NORTH 10th STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.**
J. G. HENDRICKSON, Copartners.
J. F. CLAMER,**DRAWING INSTRUMENTS AND MATERIALS OF ALL KINDS.**

CATALOGUES ON APPLICATION.

OSWALD McALLISTER,

1326 CHESTNUT STREET,

Philadelphia, Pa.

THE RICHARDSON

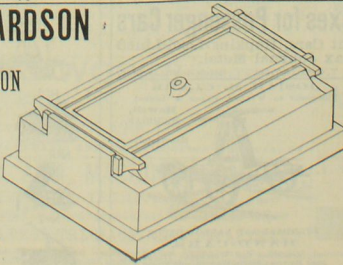
AND THE

ALLEN-RICHARDSON**BALANCE****Slide-Valves.**

MANUFACTURED BY

F. W. RICHARDSON,

TROY, N. Y.

**RICHARD DUDGEON,**
No. 24 Columbia St., New York.Water and Patents of IMPROVED **Hydraulic Jacks, Punches ROLLER-TUBE EXPANDERS, DIRECT ACTING Steam Hammers.** JACKS FOR PRESSING ON CAR WHEELS OR CRANK PINS MADE TO ORDER. Communications by letter will receive prompt attention.**THE LOCOMOTIVE CYLINDER OIL CO.,**

Contracts made for specified quantities, deliverable, as required, at any depot in the United States or Canada. Samples for trial, etc., will be cheerfully furnished on application to

D. A. STUART & CO.,
Agents Wanted, Chicago, Ill.**JOHN R. GRAHAM,**

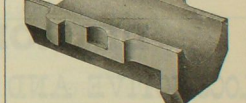
IMPORTER AND DEALER IN

ROSEWOOD & MAHOGANY

AND ALL OTHER FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC

CABINET WOODS,**SUITABLE FOR CAR WORK.**

Cor. 11th Ave. and 30th St. NEW YORK.

AMERICAN BRONZE WORKS,**J. W. HEISER, Proprietor,**
MANUFACTURERS OF**BRONZE AND BRASS BEARINGS.**Car and Locomotive Work a Specialty.
23 Columbus Street, Cleveland, Ohio.**STEEL CASTINGS**

RAILROAD AND MACHINE CASTINGS.

36 lbs. to 10 Tons.

LOCOMOTIVE CROSS HEADS

AND GEARING A SPECIALTY.

Eureka Cast Steel Company.

307 Walnut St., Philadelphia, Pa.

**Power Punches, Shears & Hammers.**We make over 100 sizes of Punches and Shears, Double and Single, varying from 500 to 30,000 pounds in weight, and adapted for every variety of work. The Double machines are equal to two Single ones, as each side is worked independently. Also **ADJUSTABLE HELVE CUSHIONED HAMMERS** Of all sizes. Unsurpassed for Efficiency and Durability
THE LONG & ALLSTATT CO.
Hamilton, O.

F. W. DEVOE & CO., COFFIN, DEVOE & CO.,

Cor. Fulton and William Sts., New York,

176 Randolph Street, Chicago,

MANUFACTURERS OF

DRY COLORS, COACH AND CAR COLORS IN OIL AND JAPAN.

Special Colors Compounded to Match any Desired Shade.

FINE RAILWAY VARNISHES AND JAPANS FOR PASSENGER COACHES.

Also Freight Car, Caboose and Bridge Paints Ready for Use. Fine Brushes for Railroad Car and Coach Painting. All Kinds of Painters' Supplies and Artists' Materials. Mixed Paints—A Large Assortment of Desirable Shades for Inside and Outside Work.

MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILWAY CAR
VARNISHES.

JOHN BABCOCK & CO

NO. 2
LIBERTY SQUARE
BOSTON, MASS.

The MURPHY VARNISHES and A.V.B.C. System

GEO. R. MENEELY, { West Troy, N. Y.
T. W. GETMAN,

GEO. R. MENEELY & CO.,

WEST TROY, N. Y., AND ATLANTA, GA.,

A. B. BOSTICK, Supt.,
Atlanta Brass Foundry.

MANUFACTURERS OF



HOPKINS' PATENT SELF-FITTING JOURNAL BEARINGS FOR RAILWAY CARS AND ENGINES.

These bearings were awarded the only premium, a silver medal, at the National Exposition of Railway Appliances at Chicago in June, 1883. Patent pronounced valid by both Eastern and Western Railway Association. Bearings made of any required pattern, of different qualities of bronze, BORED out, and finished with Hopkins' Patent Self-fitting Lining, which speedily fits itself to any journal, new or old, effectually obviating heating, and increasing the service more than 50 per cent. over unlined brasses. The most reliable and economical bearings in use. Adopted by the principal Railroads of the country for passenger and freight service. Old bearings taken in exchange. No charge for pattern making, packing or delivery. Price and Patent Lists (of over 800 patterns) furnished upon application.

TRADE VALENTINE MARK.

FINE COACH AND RAILWAY VARNISHES,

NEW YORK,
CHICAGO,MANUFACTURED BY
VALENTINE & COMPANY,BOSTON,
PARIS.RAILWAY
VARNISHES.MOSES-BIGELOW & CO
EST. 1845 NEWARK, N.J.

Railroad Journal Bearings

BRASS CASTINGS.

BABBITT METAL.

SOLDERS.

DEALERS IN
All Kinds of Metals.J. J. RYAN & CO.,
62 & 64 West Monroe Street, Chicago

"RELIANCE" HYDRAULIC JACKS

Have been adopted by many leading Railroads as the best ever offered to the public. Made in three sizes: 15, 50 and 90 tons, to lift 12 in. or 18 in. SEND FOR CIRCULARS.

SOLID DRAWN Weldless Steel Tubes,

FOR

BUSHINGS, FERRULES, PUMP RODS, Etc.

MOST PERFECT ARTICLE EVER MADE.

IMPORTED TO ORDER ONLY.

Philip S. Justice & Co.,

14 NORTH FIFTH STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.



HARTSHORN'S SELF-ACTING SHADE ROLLERS

Are made specially for Railroad Cars, and are supplied with brackets to fit all kinds of windows. No Cords or Balance Used by all the principal Parlor and Sleeping Car Companies.

STEWART HARTSHORN,
486 Broadway, - New York City.

Boiler,
Locomotive

AND

Smoke Stack
STEELS.

Quality Unsurpassed. Plates up to 100 inches in width.

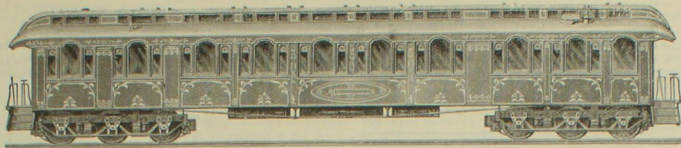
FIRE

BOX

STEEL.

Purity,
Ductility and
Softness.SHOENBERGER & CO.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

THE NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER.



DEVOTED TO THE INTERESTS OF RAILWAY ROLLING STOCK.

VOLUME XVI.
NUMBER 5.

MAY, 1885.

SINGLE NUMBERS, TEN CENTS.
\$1.50 PER ANNUM.

Miscellaneous Items.

THE LACONIA (N. H.) Car Company is building 100 cars for the Burton Stock Car Company, of Boston.

HASKELL & BARKER, Michigan City, Ind., are building 400 box cars for the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago road.

MR. WM. H. YEOMANS, Superintendent of the Housatonic Railroad, died at his residence in Bridgeport, Conn., April 10.

THE shops of the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific road, at Peru, Ind., are very busy, and are working ten hours a day with a full force.

PENNOCK BROTHERS, car manufacturers, Minerva, Ohio, are filling an order for 100 flat, 100 box, and 100 stock cars for the Toledo, Texas & Rio Grande Railway.

THE Brass Foundry & Machine Works, Fort Wayne, Ind., are running on full time with a force of 650 men. Their business has of late been steadily improving.

MR. ABRAHAM KLOHS, Superintendent and Master Mechanic of the Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain road, died at his residence in Malone, N. Y., April 14, aged 66.

THE West Albany shops of the New York Central road are just finishing up a dining-car for the limited train. It is an extra car, and was formerly W. H. Vanderbilt's private coach. In it are eight tables. The finish is very neat and is of mahogany and oak. The whole inside is new.

THE Manhattan Elevated Company have received 10 of a lot of 44 new cars that are being built at the Pullman Company's works, Pullman, Ill. They have iron trucks and sliding doors. The Manhattan Company have now a total equipment of 451 passenger, 18 gondola and 3 baggage cars. Nearly all the cars have Allen paper wheels. The company also have 239 engines.

THE American Machinist says: "On some of our leading railroads that have tried large wheels under their passenger equipment, serious trouble has been experienced with the wheels getting loose on the axle. The leverage is so great on the small axle, when the wheel strikes a heavy blow on the side of a frog, that in many cases the axle is sprung or the wheel started. Some of the roads are giving up the 42-inch wheels on this account, and others are considering the desirability of increasing the size of the axle."

THE Barney & Smith Mfg. Co., Dayton, Ohio, are engaged on the following orders: 3 sleeping cars, 4 passenger coaches, and 200 freight cars for the Milwaukee, Lake Shore & Western; 12 passenger and 4 baggage cars for the Minnesota & Northwestern; 1 mail car for the St. Louis & San Francisco; 3 parlor cars for the Cincinnati, Hamilton & Dayton; 4 sleepers and 3 dining cars for the Canadian Pacific; 4 parlor cars for the Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific; 4 passenger and 2 combination cars for the Burlington, Cedar Rapids & Northern; and 25 palace horse cars for the Arms Palace Horse Car Co., of Toledo, O.

AT THE West Albany shops of the New York Central they are putting a new style of step on all passenger cars that come in for repairs. They are 9 inches rise, but there are no regular risers. The back of the step is enclosed by a board set at an angle. The platform is reduced 8 inches in width. The top of the lower step comes within 13 inches of the top of the rail. The step of the cars of this road have always been considered particularly easy to reach from the rail level, but these are still easier. For stations where there are no platforms and the cars have to be reached from the ground, this is a great improvement. As the new steps do not project any further than the old style, there is no difficulty in using them on the main line.

THE Managers of the Franklin Institute, in Philadelphia, have decided to hold a "Novelties" Exhibition in that city during the autumn of the present year, the exhibits to consist "of such recent inventions, improvements and discoveries in the sciences, arts and manufactures as may be deemed worthy of the name, the place and the occasion." The venerable name of the Franklin Institute is an assur-

ance that the project will be judiciously managed, which is a sufficient guarantee of success. The term "novelties" is pretty broad, and unless restricted to a wholesome limit may be made to include an immense quantity of mere curiosities and trifles. If the standard for admission is tolerably rigid, as we have no doubt it will be, the exhibition will be interesting, instructive, popular and successful.

ALFRED and J. H. WILSON, of Detroit, Mich., have patented a runway and handrail for box cars, which is one of the best devices of the times in connection with railway transportation. In practice, two or more cars being coupled together and provided with this device, there will be formed a continuous runway and handrail from car to car, which will adjust itself to the various positions assumed by such cars while in motion. By the employment of this device it will be almost impossible for a brakeman to fall between the cars. It may also be stated that if one car is equipped with this device, coupled to one which is not, half the distance being closed, a brakeman could step safely across, holding on to the handles or railing while doing so, without accident; hence danger to life and limb is avoided.

THE Gilbert Car Mfg. Co. have six new passenger coaches under way for the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. Part of these are nearly finished. The arrangement of these cars is a little different from that usually adopted. They have one salon and a Baker heater, which are placed in opposite ends of the cars. This gives one window clear in each end and an opportunity to put an end ventilator over each. The finish is in mahogany, and is very neat. The bodies of the cars are yellow, the trucks olive green, picked out with black and white. The company have just finished a lot of sixty one freight cars for a road in New Zealand. These cars have recently been shipped from New York. They built at the same time and shipped a Montgomery palace stock car to the Argentine Republic. This car was 36 feet long inside, and had English buffers, draw-gear, etc.

DURING the winter the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. have had but little trouble from the freezing of water stations or tanks. Only two have frozen, and in both cases this was due to carelessness. The plan employed is a simple one, and easily applied. It is, of course, understood as a prime requisite that pipes and hose are well protected from frost in the ordinary way. At night, when the fire is dumped in the boiler, the hot coals are shoveled into the cylinder stove with which each station is supplied. The stove-pipe goes into the smokestack, and, upon opening the damper, a few exhausts from the pump start the fire so that it is ready for the night. In the morning the stove is dumped and the hot coals are put into the boiler. The fire is at once ready for work. This plan has been found to have many advantages, being both cheap and certain. No kindling wood is needed, and the station can be perfectly secure in the coldest weather.

ON the roads of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. a very excellent system of accounting for journal bearings is in use. Brasses for all the roads are distributed from the storehouse at the Green Island shops. In all cases, except for new work, when a new brass is called for and used, an old one must be sent to the storehouse. Where an inspector puts in a brass he holds the old one to make his account good. The only persons who carry stocks of brasses and with whom accounts are opened are the car inspectors. To prevent inconvenience they are stationed at short intervals so that there will be no delay in getting the brasses when they are wanted. On putting in new brasses the old ones are sent to the shop and are credited on account to the inspectors. It was found that the old style of carrying ten or twelve brasses on each caboose did not pay, even when an account was kept with the car or conductor. The men would steal brasses, right and left, at every opportunity, and thus accumulate a stock. Then the car was sure to be broken into and the whole lost by theft. All this is avoided by putting the brasses in the hands of the inspectors and holding them responsible for the old as well as the new ones. How perfectly this system works in preventing loss was illustrated some time since in Troy. Many tons of old brasses were discovered which had been stolen from the railroads. Upon the examination which followed, only 12 could be found which belonged to the Delaware & Hudson.

Weight of Loads.

IT is not yet fifteen years since Mr. Robert Fairlie, Mr. Spooner and others were preaching the gospel of narrow gauge as a remedy for all the evils which befall railroads. One of their strongest claims and heaviest argument they found in the fact that their narrow cars could carry a load which was double the weight of the car itself. They proudly asked where on a standard gauge road was such a thing possible, and then explained that it "couldn't be done" because the gauge was too wide. The interest in this question has died out to a great extent. But the discussion which was provoked has done much good, for it set railway men thinking and they have discovered that most of the standard gauge cars were loaded too lightly in proportion to their strength. The tendency now is to build light and strong, and if the old question should again be raised, the argument would all be on the side of the standard gauge roads. Now it is a heavy car that weighs more than half of the load which the stencil mark on its side shows it is allowed to carry. The other day, we saw an open coal car with eight wheels which was stenciled to carry 50,000 pounds; its weight was marked as 19,100 pounds. This is a ratio of about 2.62 between the dead and paying weight. The ratio of three to one is not uncommon in actual practice, though it is rare that any road has the courage to stencil such a figure on its cars. Could the load be restricted to the actual weight allowed, there would be little difficulty in the way of increasing the standard loads of our freight cars considerably beyond the present figures.

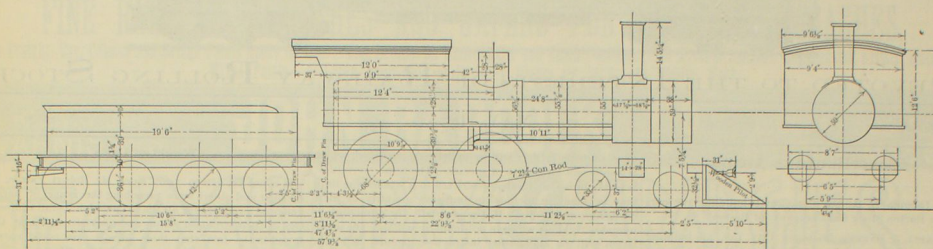
The real difficulty appears to be that the actual loads do not appear in the freight bills. Last year a "10-ton" car loaded with green lumber broke down in a freight yard in Cleveland, Ohio, while being shifted. The load was so unusual that pains were taken to ascertain its weight. It was estimated from the measurement at 56,000 pounds. The weight of the car itself was probably not over 18,500 or 19,000 pounds, which would give a ratio of 2.98 between dead and paying weight. The figures, however, are probably much below the actual weight, which may have been upwards of 60,000 pounds.

Steel Rails.

Steel rails for railroads are now made so cheap that there is no money in them unless they are reduced in quality to correspond to the price. So say those who use them and ought to know. A good steel rail, like those put down on some, if not most, of the roads centering here, in the first place, can't be made for less than good iron rails, but, nevertheless, steel rails are selling by contract for \$28.50 a ton. The inference is pretty strong that the cheap steel is a poor article. It may not batter on the "head," and split off in long splinters, as iron rails do under heavy use, but it won't stand the strain of wear and weight and cold without great danger of breaking, greater than a good, or even modern iron rail. Companies, however, will put down cheap rails to make a good showing to stockholders and bondholders, and they won't see the impolicy till they have a few "smashes" from broken rails and a few heavy damage suits to meet. Mill owners will make poor rails as long as anybody will buy them, and make them poorer and cheaper the longer they keep at it and know better how to sophisticate their work. Said a witness before a committee of the House of Commons, set to investigate the rail manufacture some thirty years ago, not long after railways were on their first practical "boom" in Indiana: "The first question asked me at the mill I was negotiating to take the superintendency of was, 'How much slag can you work into a rail?' Already manufacturers had learned how to substitute defective material and indifferent work for a good rail that couldn't be made for the market price. The hard, brittle slag was coated over with good iron, which, being expensible, was beaten by the car-wheels loose from the unyielding, glassy slag beneath, as the paw-paw bark is beaten loose from the wood by a boy in making a whistle, and of course it would peel off in long strips before a good rail could have been half worn down. Cheapness is not always economy in railroads more than other forms of business.—Indianapolis News.

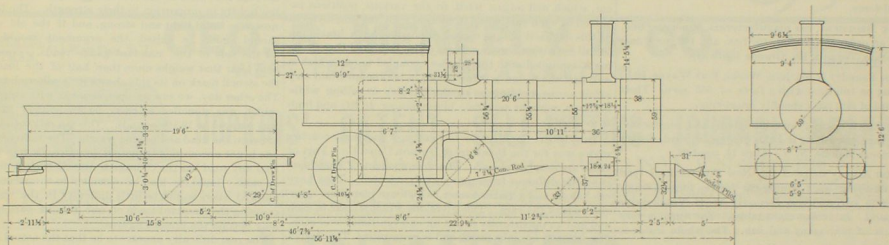
STANDARD LOCOMOTIVES OF THE NEW YORK, WEST SHORE & BUFFALO RAILWAY.

The accompanying diagrams and specifications show the dimensions, capacity, etc., of the standard locomotives of the New York, West Shore & Buffalo road. These standards comprise four classes, which are known respectively as A, B, C and D. The classes A and B are passenger engines, class C is a consolidation freight, and class D a six-coupled tank engine. We are indebted to Mr. R. H. Soule, the Superintendent of Motive Power, for the blue prints from which the diagrams are made.



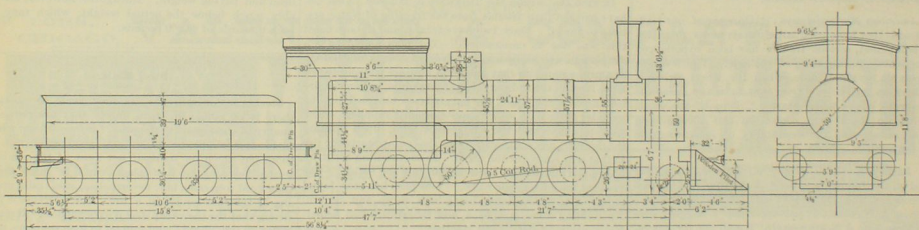
Class A.

Inside Length of Fire-Box.....	31' 3"	Total Heating Surface—square feet.....	1,219	Capacity of Tender—Water.....	3,000 gal.
Inside Width of Fire-Box.....	31' 3"	Distance between Centers of Frames.....	3' 8 1/2"	" " " " "Coal.....	10,000 lbs.
Fire Grate Area—square feet.....	34	Weight of Engine in Working Order.....	96,000 lbs.	Weight of Tender, Empty.....	34,000 "
Length of Tubes between Tube Sheets.....	10' 10 1/2"	" " " " " Working Order on Drivers.....	64,000 "	" " " " " Loaded.....	64,000 "
External Diameter of Tubes.....	188	" " " " " 1st Pair Drivers.....	32,000 "	Engine and Tender fitted with Air-Brake.....	
Number of Tubes.....	188	" " " " " Truck.....	32,000 "		
External Heating Surface of Tubes—square feet.....	1,084				



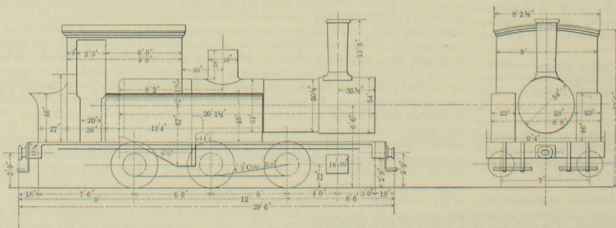
Class B.

Inside Length of Fire-Box.....	5' 0 1/4"	Total Heating Surface—square feet.....	1,212	Capacity of Tender—Water.....	9,000	gals.
" Width.....	2' 10"	Distance between Centers of Frames.....	3' 1 1/2"	" Coal.....	10,000	lbs.
Fire Grate Area—square feet.....	9' 10 1/2"	Weight of Engine in Working Order.....	94,500	Weight of Tender, Empty.....	34,000	lbs.
Length of Tubes between Tube Sheets.....	10' 10 1/2"	" in Working Order on Drivers.....	62,500	" Loaded.....	64,000	"
Internal Diameter of Tubes.....	12"	" " " Pair Drivers.....	35,000	Engine and Tender fitted with Air-Brake.....		
Number of Tubes.....	188	" " " ".....	38,000			
External Heating Surface of Tubes—square feet.....	1,084	" Truck.....	38,000			



Class C.

Inside Length of Fire-Bore.....	7' 11 ³ / ₈ "	Total Heating Surface of Tubes—square feet.....	1,340	Capacity of Tender—Water.....	3,000 gals.
Width.....	10' 10 ¹ / ₂ "	Total Heating Surface—square feet.....	1,490	Coal.....	10,000 lbs.
Fire Grates Between Square feet.....	23	Distance Between Cylinders.....	10	Weight of Tender, Empty.....	64,000 lbs.
Length of Tubes between Tube Sheets.....	13' 4 ⁵ / ₈ "	Weight of Engine in Working Order.....	104,000 lbs.	Loaded.....	64,000 "
External Diameter of Tubes.....	10 ¹ / ₂ "	" " " " on Drivers.....	88,000		
Number of Tubes.....	109	" " " " on Truck.....	15,000		



Class D.

Inside Length of Fire-Box	5' 9 ¹ / _{2"}	Number of Tubes.....	180	Weight on 1st Pair of Drivers.....	22,000 lbs.
" Width ".....	3' 10 ¹ / _{2"}	External Heating Surface—Tubes—square feet.....	868	" " " " " " " "	32,000 "
Fire Grate Area—square feet.....	16	Total Heating surface—square feet.....	952	" " " " " " " "	32,000 "
Length of Tubes.....	9' 2"	Diameter of Tubes.....	3	Capacity of Water Tank.....	5,000 Gall.
External Diameter of Tubes.....	3 1/8"	Weight of Engine in Working Order.....	90,000 lbs.	" " Coal Bunker.....	5,000 lbs.

Meeting of Railroad Men at Buffalo.

A meeting of representatives of the Car Departments of various roads held at Buffalo, Black Rock and Suspension Bridge, was held at the Tift House, Buffalo, on Tuesday, April 8, President McWood in the chair.

The following roads were represented: Grand Trunk, New York, Lake Erie & Western, Lake Shore, Del. Lack & Western, Boston & Albany, Lehigh Valley, Pa. & N. Y. C. & R. R. Co., Mich. Central, R. R., Canada Southern Division, West Shore, Tula, & Erie, Northern Central, N. Y. C. & H. R. R. R., New York, Chicago & St. Louis Ry. and Fall Brook Coal Co.

The reading and discussion of the minutes was followed by a general discussion of the advisability of forming a regular club after the style of Chicago and Boston. The subject was finally referred to a committee consisting of F. M. Wilder, Jno. Kirby and Robert Miller, with instructions to report at next meeting.

The matter of extraordinary failures of wheels in freight service during the past winter was then referred to and very thoroughly discussed. The different members referred to the breakages on the several roads, assigning as a reason for the extraordinary large percentage of broken wheels the use of very poor material, the improper distribution of metal and the light weight. The joint inspectors at Black Rock and Suspension Bridge stated that in their experience about 10 per cent. of the broken wheels removed by them were removed on account of cracked brackets. This was substantially confirmed by the experience of the different Master Car-Builders. From a statement prepared by one of the representatives present, it was shown that in the case of one wheel-maker, 35 per cent. of the total number of wheels of that make in service on the road gave out during the past season. In two other cases the percentages were 11 and 12. In the majority of the cases it was as low as 1/4 of 1 per cent.

As a result of this discussion the following resolution was prepared and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, It has been shown by statements made at this meeting that it is the experience of those responsible for the maintenance of cars, that of the whole number of wheels broken or cracked in service, a large percentage are wheels of the makers who make low-priced wheels.

Resolved, That it is the sense of this meeting that the practice of buying low-priced wheels should be condemned both on account of safety and economy in operating railways.

It was decided that this resolution be placed on the minutes of the meeting and be printed in the railway papers.

The next meeting to take place on Wednesday, August 12, 1885. Adjourned. T. W. FRANKLIN, Secretary.

A New Freight Car Truck.

Mr. Harrison Loring, of Boston, has recently brought out a new freight car truck. It was at first intended for use under Mr. Loring's wrecking and construction car, and involves a number of novel features both in design and construction, that should receive the attention of car-builders. The truck is of iron and of the diamond type, but beyond the fact that it has a diamond arch-bar, presents very few points of similarity to the ordinary diamond truck. The transom is like a box girder with the top removed. It is formed by riveting up angle-irons upon a flat plate which forms the bottom. The upper edges of the sides are strengthened and stiffened by T-irons. An end view shows a U-shape, with a flat bottom and inside edges parallel. The bottom is a combination of the top of the transom, and against its sides the guide pillars are placed. The transom projects about a foot beyond the arch-bars. A horizontal brace of angle-iron extends outward from the boxes to the transom, across the end of which it is secured by rivets. A bolster, similar in construction to the transom, but open at the bottom instead of the top, fits into the transom itself, the latter forming a guide. The appearance of the bottom in place is that of a box transom. In the box or opening thus formed are placed the springs. As there is ample room, these may be of any length or size that may be desired. This construction allows the use of a new and peculiar spring arrangement. Directly under the center-plate, a large spring is placed, which is made strong enough to take half of the weight of the load. The remainder is distributed between the two springs under the side-bearings. By means of a new combination of center-plate and king-bolt, the central spring takes its load first, thus forming a true center-bearing, with the spring directly under the load. This is claimed as an entirely new feature. Spring side-bearings have also been devised, by which the bearing on them is rendered elastic. There are six bolts on each side to hold the arch-bars and guides. These are arranged in sets of three each. One passes, as usual, through the center of the guide and the arch-bar, and the others are outside. A triangular washer on top takes the heads of all the bolts, and another below gives a bearing for the nuts. The upper washer is struck up to shape so that it takes a fair bearing on the bars and holds them firmly, while at the same time it has level surfaces for the heads of the bolts. This construction enables an unlimited strength to be given to the bolts without weakening the arch-bars. The central bolt can be made small, and its chief value is in holding the parts together. The strain from the load comes chiefly on these outside.

This truck as built for the derrick cars, is modified to obtain an increase of strength. The sides of the transoms are made deeper at the centers than at the ends, and the bottom plate is curved to correspond. This construction enables the transom to be made 20 inches deep in the center; this may be done in all cases where a very strong truck is needed. The brake-shoes are not applied to the wheels, but to special brake-wheels placed on the axle inside the main wheels. Attempts have once or twice been

made to carry out this idea, but have failed because the inventors have not comprehended the requirements. Apparently, in this instance, all the conditions have been carefully considered. Inside the truck-wheels are a pair of brake wheels around which a strap passes like that of a common Prony brake or dynamometer. This strap is of wrought-iron, and carries the brake blocks, which extend half way around the wheel. One end of the strap is fastened to the bolster and the other carries the brake lever. The force which is thus obtained is enormous, with a correspondingly large amount of friction. The wear, however, is small, on account of the large area of the brake blocks. The face of the brake wheel is flat, and is three inches wide. It might be grooved, if desired, and some wheels have been constructed in this way and have given very good results. The construction of the brake wheel is very light, and at the same time strong. It is a spoke wheel of cast-iron, the spokes being of wrought-iron tubing cast in place. The hub is bored out like an ordinary car wheel and of the same size, and then wheel and brake-wheel are pressed on, the brake-wheel going on ahead of the wheel, the two hubs of course touching each other. From the experience which has been gained in the use of this brake, it appears that it will effect great saving in the wear of car wheels. The dangers from broken treads will be lessened, and there should also be a considerable gain arising from a smaller number of breakages due to heating of wheels.

The brake-wheels, not having the wear of the rail, and being comparatively free from mud and dust, should have as long life as the wheels themselves. This method of applying the brakes does away with the necessity for low-beams and may simplify considerably the break hanging.

The Lake Shore Apprentices' School.

The Lake Shore Railway has always had the reputation of turning out good railroad men, as may be evidenced by the number who have secured lucrative positions on other roads through their connection with that company. The same principle applies to their workmen, and those who leave their trades at the company's shops are the brightest of mechanics. One of the reasons for this is the thorough training every apprentice of the company receives.

In order to better fit their apprentices for the practical work of life after they have served their time, the idea was conceived some eight years ago by Mr. Charles Paine, then General Superintendent, of establishing a school for drafting for the benefit of apprentices. So well has the idea worked that many people are anxious to have their boys learn their trades in the Lake Shore shops. In fact, it has become recognized as an honor to be selected as an apprentice. Many times, requests have been received from influential men for permission to allow their boys to be taught drafting in the school, but the request is invariably refused.

The school at the Buffalo shop is in charge of Mr. Matthew Scanlan, who graduated from it and who is now the draftsman of the shop here, besides having entire charge of the tools. His experience in the school taught him just what the scholars needed to learn, and the result is, that in order to explain the lessons thoroughly models are used in addition to the blackboard drawings. The school is now attended by sixteen apprentices from the shops with tin, boiler and machine shops, who are obliged to attend the class for two hours on one night each week. A vacation of two months from the lessons is given them in July and August of each year.

As a rule, when the boys first enter the school it seems dull and uninteresting for them, but the many advantages they are given in the way of study soon make them earnest attendants. The advantage of this instruction is that they are able to obtain each the best of practical education at the same time. During all of the time Mr. Paine was connected with the road he offered a prize of a book on mechanics each year to the boy making the most progress in his class. Master-Mechanic J. S. Graham and Shop-Foreman Peter Fowler are both earnest friends of the school, taking great interest in its progress and furnishing it with all the facilities at their command. No apprentice is allowed to work in the shops unless he attends the drafting school, and a refusal to attend it results in his place being filled by another.

The Lake Shore is deserving of credit for its efforts for the advancement of the apprentices, and to none more so is this credit due than Mr. Charles Paine, who first conceived the idea.—*Buffalo Express*.

WILLIAM A. FOSTER, who has resigned his position as assistant superintendent of motive power of the V. & M. Division of the Fitchburg Railroad, on account of the position being abolished, has been in the employ of the Vermont & Massachusetts and Fitchburg railroads for some thirty years. Commencing as a fireman when he was sixteen years of age, he has served constantly and faithfully to the present time—two years as a fireman, three years in the machine shop, one year as foreman of the machine shop, fifteen years as locomotive engineer, nine years as master machinist, including 14 years as superintendent of motive power when Mr. Coolidge was absent.

Communications.

Stresses on Piston-Rods.

To the Editor of the National Car-Builders:

In your report of the proceedings of the Western Railway Club, published in your April number, Mr. Forsythe is reported as saying, "On piston-rods there should be a double factor of safety, because the piston-rod is subject to alternate tensile and compressive strains at every revolution." As Mr. Forsythe repeats this opinion in another part of his remarks, there is no mistake about his meaning. Therefore, I wish to say that he is laboring under a mis- take, and his remarks may be apt to lead others into error.

If the factor of safety of a piston-rod is made sufficient so that the rod will be strong enough in the direction in which it is weakest, it will certainly resist the lesser strains it may be subjected to without danger. Say you design a rod which, owing to its length, is weakest under compression. If you strengthen that, giving the rod a proper margin of safety, you do not require to add another half because at certain times the rod is subjected to a tensile strain. Yet that is precisely what the remarks of Mr. Forsythe indicate as being necessary.

DEAUGHTSMAN.

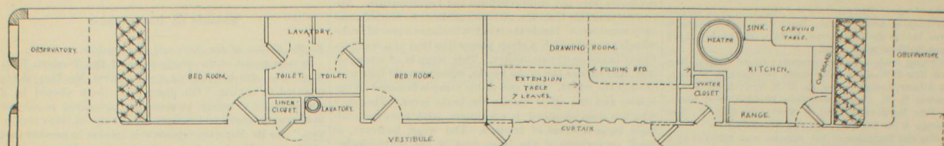
Standard Screw Threads.

To the Editor of The National Car-Builders:

A very general disgust is being manifested in scientific papers because of the differences in sizes which have re- sulted in the use of so many different standard nuts and bolts. The U. S. Standard and the so-called Franklin Institute or Sellers' standard differ very considerably, and it is found that many establishments are having nuts and bolts made without regard to the rule. This illustrates the beauty of having a standard for every thing, and expecting people will be foolish enough to adhere to it in all cases whether it be suitable or otherwise. It is supposed that a half-inch bolt which will break the bolt in cast or wrought iron is amply strong for all materials. This is undoubtedly so, but that is no proof that it is of the proper size for all places in which a bolt will be used. A quarter-inch plate-bolt in Georgia pine, with usual size of washer, begins to pull through with a little more than 400 pounds. In that position, a head and washer more than 1.3 inches in diameter is called for. Is it any wonder, therefore, that many persons prefer in certain positions correct proportions to perfect conformity with the standard? Standards are in the highest degree valuable, but it is impossible to obtain them by mere agreement. If a proposed standard is perfectly adapted to the purpose for which it is intended, very little difficulty will be found in securing its adoption, and there will be little trouble in adhering to it. The great difficulty with the so-called standard thread is, that it does not cover a sufficiently wide range of work, and is not adapted to many of the purposes for which screws must be used in the arts. The screw in the smaller sizes is especially criticised. Undoubtedly at some time in the future a new series of threads suitable for small screws, brass work, optical goods, etc., will have to be added to those already considered standard. B.

Cracked Wheels.

From the number of cracked wheels which have recently been reported, the conclusion has been drawn that the quality of cast-iron wheels has been rapidly falling off. The facts, however, do not appear to justify such an idea. What they do show is, that certain makes of cheap wheels are of exceedingly poor quality. Out of 145 wheels taken out for cracked plates at one of the inspecting points within the past month, 59 per cent. came from two foundries, both of which are controlled by one company. The remaining 40 per cent., consisting of 59 wheels, came from about fifty different makers, scattered all over the country. Some of these wheels were very old and were thoroughly worn out. So great has been the complaint against these certain makes of wheels that one master car-builder has been forbidden to put them under the cars of one of the lines with which his road connects. Other roads have been seriously considering the policy of refusing to accept cars having these wheels. Such a condition of things is not less surprising than the fact that wheels cannot be considered safe to run. When placed under cars they throw a great deal of trouble and expense on the roads receiving them and cause frequent transfers of freight. The remedy which appears to be most feasible is to refuse to receive any cars having these wheels, and to forbid connecting and foreign roads to use them in replacing wheels. If this does not effect an improvement in the quality they will cease to be used on the roads, because they do not pay, even though their life be guaranteed for three, four or more years. No road can afford to put in new wheels every six months, even though they be furnished gratis. The cost of boring, fitting and putting them under cars, together with the delay, makes the cheap wheel, even when its life is guaranteed, altogether too expensive to be profitable when compared with the cost and life of a good wheel.



PLAN OF DIRECTORS' CAR FOR LOUISVILLE, NEW ORLEANS & TEXAS RAILWAY.

The Gilbert Car Manufacturing Company have just finished a directors' car for the Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railroad. Though a plain car for one of its class, it is very complete and the arrangements are unusually convenient. It is 59 feet 9 1/2 inches long over the body, 9 feet 7 1/2 inches wide. It has double iron transoms and six-wheel trucks, with paper wheels. Mr. Hoyt, the superintendent of the works, has introduced a new feature into the framing. This consists of a double truss plank immediately under the floor and bolted to the sills. One of these lies on the top edge of the sill and has the posts halving into it. The other lies immediately under the flooring. This does away with the boxed-in appearance when the truss plank is allowed to project inside the finish. By this construction the plank is flush with the panels and is much neater in appearance.

The inside of the car is divided into several large rooms. There are two observation rooms, one at each end of the car. These are furnished with large windows giving a fine view in all directions. Each of these rooms has a sofa bed which opens out to 4 feet in width. There is a large drawing-room as shown in the floor plan, two bedrooms and a kitchen. The bedrooms, it will be seen, each have toilet rooms, with a door between, connecting them. Each bedroom is provided with a brass bedstead, gilt-finished. The large windows coming on a line with the hall or vestibule give an uninterrupted view from end to end. The kitchen is a model in its arrangement, and has the usual range, sink, carving-table and side-board. In addition to this it contains the Baker heater.

This saves some little space which is usually wasted by putting the heater into a separate space. The dining room, as is shown, occupies the whole width of the car, and contains a folding bed which folds up flush in the day time, so as to show nothing but fine paneling. When opened, the clothes-hooks on the front form legs, upon which it is supported. At night this room is cut off from the gang-way by curtains, hung from a curtain-rod, which is placed just outside the line of the raised deck. This gang-way at the side is a great advantage over one in the center, as there is less disturbance from the passage of persons through the car at night; and the inside space is less cut up.

The inside finish is of mahogany, but the moldings are rather a novelty in their way, having no curves or ogee. The whole of the work is flat, with bevels and angles instead of curves.

A noticeable advantage of this style is that it furnishes no receptacles for dust or dirt. The ceiling is of white beech highly decorated with conventionalized ornament. The trimmings of the car are gold-plated. There are eight lamps, part of them having double, and part four burners each. Sofas, chairs, etc., are all trimmed with leather of alligator pattern.

The exterior of the car is painted buff with gold striping and Renaissance decoration. The striping runs the whole length of the body. Decoration, at intervals, which divides the whole into panels. Decoration is also placed on the letter board and panels.

Master Car-Builders' Club.

CAST-IRON CAR WHEELS.

The regular monthly meeting was held at the rooms, 113 Liberty street, on Thursday evening, April 16.

The President, Mr. Leander Garey, announced the subject for consideration to be, "Cast-iron Car Wheels, the manner and causes of their failures while in service during the past four months."

Mr. W. E. Partridge said that the failure of wheels was partly due to skin railroads and partly to skin wheel makers. At one shipping point, out of 143 wheels removed within two weeks, 100 were found to be removed for cracks in the plate, and 51 from another foundry controlled by the same firm, or 94 in all out of 143. The remaining 49 wheels were from various foundries, one or two wheels from iron; not over two in any one case. Many of the car-builders tell stories much worse than that. Part of them, I think, are unjustly condemned. The cracks are too fine, and in some cases new wheels are thrown out. The rusted line of the fin had been mistaken by the inspector at night for a crack, and out came a new pair of wheels. Probably they had not run 100 miles. In several yards on Eastern roads where a wheel, starting with a hair crack, in an inspecting point, is, in running less than 300 miles, opened to such a degree as to make immediate discard not only possible, but highly probable. Something better will be

sought after. All know that a cast-iron wheel can be made so tough that it will probably hold together quite as long after a flaw has manifested itself as any of the wrought-iron or steel wheels. The older wheel makers have shown samples of wheel iron drawn down from a round spoke into a flat plate under the hammer. Such metal as that is quite as good for wheel purposes as is necessary, and it is not getting into the \$5.50 wheels which are being used on some roads now.

Mr. F. M. Wilder had not heard of any wheel being sold at less than \$5.50, and asked who is buying and selling them at \$5.50.

Mr. Partridge said that figure has been repeatedly quoted to him within the past month. Some of the western railroads have written cast forbidding the replacing of wheels taken from their cars with certain specified brands.

A letter from Mr. Sanford Keeler, Superintendent of the Flint & Pere Marquette road, was read, of which the following is the material portion:

"We have had but very few failures of wheels this winter, although it has been one of the longest, coldest and most severe in our experience for many years. I attribute this to the fact that our road is entirely laid with steel rail, and that the wheels are in good condition. We have had two failures of wheels under our passenger cars, by the giving out of the flange and a portion of the tread; and the cause I attribute to their being made of cheap stock, that is not the proper material for a good wheel. These two failures were of the cheap wheels that had been run but a short time, and were substituted in place of Paige wheels while Paige wheels were being turned. I am using a great many cast-iron wheels in our passenger equipment, but nearly all of them are made from a better grade of iron, and cost proportionately more. Our best class of wheels are made from a better grade of iron. Of these wheels, which are warranted to be made of this iron, we have not had a failure this winter. My opinion of the cause of many of the failures in cast-iron wheels is, that the wheels are not heavy enough, in the first place, to carry the additional load that has been added to the capacity of cars the last few years; and in the second place, that the material put in is not of the proper quality. The sharp competition in this business has caused wheel-makers to make as cheap a wheel as possible, and in order to do that they have to buy cheap grades of iron."

Mr. F. M. Wilder said: I will state that our road, the New York, Lake Erie & Western, has probably got as good a wheel record as any other railroad in this country. In fact, every individual wheel applied to our cars by ourselves has a record, positively known as to what service it performs, how long it lasts, whether it fails before it performs its guaranteed service or not. With what we call our regular wheel makers, of whom we buy wheels regularly, we have a guaranteed service of four years under freight cars, and 50,000 miles under passenger cars. I have had a record made up for the year 1884, giving the number of wheels which we had in the service and the number which have failed from breaking or cracking, as follows:

In service in 1884, at.....	250,000
Removed for cracked plates.....	420
cracked tread.....	490
"cracked spokes.....	355
"broken tread (piece gone).....	245
"broken flange.....	116
"cracked nut.....	90
"cracked flange.....	19
"not stated.....	19

Or 1.36 per cent., or 1 in 74.

This does not include the wheels removed for the effect of wear or soft spots of any kind. The records by makers of such failures (not including effect of wear) was:

Out of 40,000 wheels by one maker, 130, or 1 in 312, had failed.
Out of 43,000 wheels by another maker, 197, or 1 in 217, had failed.
Out of 21,000 wheels by another maker, 134, or 1 in 178, had failed.

Out of 20,000 wheels by another maker, 456, or 1 in 88, had failed.

Out of the total of 144,000 wheels by four makers, 907, or 1 in 159, had failed.

The following records of cheap, poor wheels during the same time are to be compared with the above:

Out of 1,754 wheels by one maker, 578, or 1 in 4, had failed.

Out of 436 wheels by another maker, 118, or 1 in 4, had failed.

Out of 700 wheels by another maker, 92, or 1 in 8, had failed.

Out of 1,500 wheels by another maker, 163, or 1 in 9, had failed.

Out of the total of 4,390 wheels by four makers, 751, or 1 in 5.8, had failed.

Best record of cheap wheels, 1 in 72.

Best record of good wheels, 1 in 312.

This company had been paying its regular makers \$11 a wheel until very lately, and at a wheel that will show a thought, furnished wheels (not to the railroad, but to the builders who constructed the cars) for \$6.50 or \$7. In making up this report to the General Manager of his road, Mr. Wilder said that wheels that would fail in 4 were not it up under their cars, even if given to them. It is utterly impossible to test a wheel, reliably before it is put into service, but reliable statistics show that certain wheel-makers make a wheel that will fail to the extent of only 1 in 300 in a year on account of being cracked or broken, while other wheel-makers make a wheel that will show the result of 1 in every 4. He thought it the duty of every railroad company to buy wheels of a wheel-maker whose record shows a record of 1 in 300, or at least 1 in 200, as a fair average for wheels removed for breaks or cracks.

Of course the wheel-maker who demands \$11 or \$10 a wheel offers a wheel which he expects to carry out a certain guaranteed service; so that it is worth the money. Keeping in view the chances of loss and a fair margin of profit, if they bought a wheel, as Mr. Partridge says, for \$5.50, there is at least half a dollar to a dollar profit in that wheel somewhere. How to make a wheel which will not cost the maker even over \$5.50, with pig iron at \$17, the wheel weighing 575 lbs., is a problem which they could figure on for themselves.

Mr. Garey said that Mr. Keeler's letter was a strong protest against cheap, low-priced wheels. It seemed strange that any man dare to experiment, and perhaps in effect commit murder, by furnishing cheap wheels which he must know, if he knows anything, are sure to be the cause of accident and very likely loss of life.

Mr. S. F. Ensign said he would not make such wheels unless some railroad man would buy them.

Mr. Wilder's experience with broken plates was that they generally began with a fine crack in the outside plate of the wheel where the double plate comes up, just below where it meets the single plate. He had been very much annoyed with a certain class of wheels from a certain wheel-maker. At one point he had to remove an average of 15 to 20 wheels a day during this hard winter, in order to get his cars—cars that have been passed to his road—accepted by the connecting road. For the most part they were new wheels, that had not been in the service more than a year.

Mr. Whitney asked what was the comparison in regard to these wheels that failed at the rate of 1 in 200 or 1 in 300 (leaving the low-priced wheels out of consideration), as respects durability under wear? The wheel-maker has to consider both questions.

Mr. Wilder in almost every instance had found the total percentage of wheels removed almost exactly in proportion to their price. In other words, every wheel-maker who makes a certain amount out of his wheels, and if he don't get it out of the price he gets it out of the wheel.

Mr. H. S. Goodwin said it had been the rule and custom of the Lehigh Valley Railroad for a great many years, when it had cars built by contract, to furnish the wheels and axles itself. They had a wheel foundry of their own, and the officers in charge have *certa moneta* to order iron to make the best wheels. Whenever they had departed from this rule by buying wheels, they specified what kind of wheels should be used, and when by wheel-makers, and they had none of the trouble which Mr. Wilder mentioned. He bought their wheels lasted on an average four years.

Mr. Wilder said, further, that out of the 250,000 wheels which his road had in service last year, he had about 60,000 were wheels of odd makers, and the balance of the wheels were of what they consider their regular make, guaranteed for four years. He was prepared to assert that they had the most complete wheel record of any railroad in this country, established by Mr. Brooks. It gives each wheel, individually, the number, the maker, date put into service, when received, when applied to axle, when applied to car, when removed from car. The time it lies still is noted, and if removed and applied to another car, that is also noted. He thought such a record absolutely necessary. To their regular wheel makers they paid a dollar or two, and sometimes four dollars, more than they could buy wheels for in open market, because they gave a guarantee. With these makers out of 200,000 wheels they had an average of 1 in about 250 worn out, and in 1 in 84 cracked or broken, while of their odd makers' 60,000 wheels they had an average of about 1 in 20.

Mr. Garey said the practice some few years ago was for three years' guarantee under freight. This crawling up to four years was a little severe, perhaps on the wheel-makers. Many of them do not exceed 10,000 or 15,000 miles a year, but those in line service have been making an average of about 30,000 miles a year. 30,000 miles requires a service of 80,000 miles to meet the guarantee.

Mr. Swett, of Troy, said that since they improved the pattern of their wheels in an association with the makers from 80,000 to 100,000 wheels of that pattern, and he had seen but two broken wheels out of the whole of them, and these he attributed to the accidents that they had in the pits. The wheels were cooled improperly in consequence of it. He had never seen a broken flange or tread and but two checked brackets, both on one wheel. He should never have expected such a report about anything that went by the name of car wheel. His firm did not receive a great amount of encouragement to make a good wheel. They are asked to complete in price with cheap makers who come into the market with wheels for \$8 or \$9. He knew nothing about the \$5.50 or \$6 wheels. It is a very bad duty which has anything to do with railroads to encourage this business of buying cheap wheels. Pay a fair price and demand a good article. They were making wheels to-day for less than a wheel-maker could make, holding off in the hope that they would repeat some day and pay a decent price. They did it because they were driven to it by the other makers.

Mr. Whitney said if it were usual to record anything in regard to the wear on the tread? The attention of the railroad men seems to be directed to breakage. It will not do to take into account simply breakage at the tread, but a wheel that will wear.

Mr. Garey said the record covers any wheel failing from inherent cause, from such a cause as a wheel coming crumbling tread or other causes; except that skidding, sharp flanges and ordinary chip treads are not chargeable to the manufacturer.

Mr. Swett said that although they had had only two

wheels broken, he should add that they had a great many spots on the face. The improved modes of braking, the increased weight of the cars, and the increased speed all have a tendency to make the wheel spot. If the brake is held long enough, the wheel will heat, probably red hot, and in cooling will check up into little checks from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. The iron is not tenacious enough to hold it together, and the wheel is run springing any length of time, it will crumble out and spot. He had broken out the wheel and examined it under the glass, and found that the checks run in from $\frac{1}{8}$ to $\frac{1}{4}$ inch. A wheel will also spot from being poured too cool, but the greater danger is from overheating.

Mr. Whitney said that was exactly his firm's observation. Even if wheels show no signs of those little marks, he polishing them, and the wheels will check themselves.

As a rule they are found only on wheels used with a brake under heavy weight and at a high speed. Being cold-poured is another cause. The molder is sometimes responsive in his desire to avoid chills.

Mr. Snow had noticed that very ductile iron that is strong will give a long service in the west of the hill. The Pennsylvania Railroad has kept as accurate an account of wheel mileage, almost, as the Erie, and it has shown that, out of all the different causes of failure, they have got the most mileage from those designated as being crumbly or spotty and removed from that cause.

Mr. Blanchard was not at present actively engaged in operating railroad wheels in the east, but he had something to do with this branch of the business. It had been a study with him from the beginning of his experience as a railroad man to try, if possible, to ascertain the best methods. Mr. Blanchard then delivered a pleasant address, urging the introduction of better methods of test, in order that there may be less guess-work and more knowledge in railroad management.

Mr. Wilder thought Mr. Blanchard mistaken in regard to the amount of guessing railroad companies are doing. His company keeps a record of its various wheels, and has a laboratory where chemical tests are made. It also tests its lubricants. The figures he had given were strictly for freight wheels, and the wheels used on passenger cars are very much higher under passenger equipment. He thought that Mr. Snow would rather guarantee his wheels for four years under their freight cars than to guarantee them for 50,000 miles under passenger cars.

Mr. Snow thought Mr. Wilder correct. He had just gone over some interesting data in regard to his experience with wheels on passenger cars. In 7 years of passenger service he found their guarantee had cost them exactly 54 cents per wheel for that time. Perhaps a larger part of the wheels have been under passenger cars than any other maker's, and he had furnished the Delaware Division exclusively in this time.

Mr. Sweet called attention to the relative value of this guaranteed wheel. His firm guaranteed a wheel run 50,000 or 60,000 miles under passenger cars. Now when the wheels run 45,000 or 50,000, they are thrown out and they were under the wheels. Mr. Sweet then put another on, and that makes 45,000 or 50,000 miles, and then we are asked to make that good, so we furnish guaranteed wheels over and over again. In regard to the mode of testing wheels, they implied a solid piece of iron in the ground, place a wheel on the end of it, setting the wheel on the tread, and three or four men with 32-lb. sledge strike the wheel. The object of this is to make it blow as nearly resembling that it would receive in actual service as possible. Sometimes the wheel will stand 16, 20, 30, 40, and some will run up to 80 and 100 blows. They had had wheels break at 60 blows and were not satisfied with the mixture. If they stand 100 blows of the hammer, it is thought they will do very well. In regard to the weight of the wheels, he said a cast-iron wheel ought not to weigh less than from 600 to 650 lbs. for a 33-in., in order to get the best results.

Western Railway Club.

STANDARD FREIGHT CAR TRUCKS.

The regular monthly meeting of this club was held April 15. The following members were present:

B. K. Verbyck, C. R. I. & P. Railroad, President; B. McVittie, City Railway; H. S. Bryan, Chicago & Iowa Railroad; W. Forsyth, C. & Q. Railroad, Secretary; Samuel Pullman, C. R. I. & P. Railroad; Ch. F. Pierce, Tiffany Refrigerator Car Co.; John Mackenzie, N. Y. & C. S. Louis; J. J. McCarthy, Car Rolling Co.; Allen S. Cook, Chicago & Atlantic Railroad; E. F. Tracy; David Spencer; F. W. Rodpath, Chicago; John Torrence; W. S. L. Johnson; A. L. Johnson; G. H. Langner; G. W. Stevens. L. S. & M. S. Railroad; W. W. Bushnell; R. B. & N. Railway; Capt. Rapids, Ia., and Geo. Woodbury.

The following gentlemen were admitted to membership: F. M. Atkinson, Chicago & Spring Valley; W. J. Watson, W. S. Brewster and L. E. Johnson.

A suggestion having been made that the meetings of the club be held in the city of Cincinnati, the afternoon session was held on the subject, and the draft of opinion was held the meetings in the afternoon and continue them on to the evening.

Mr. Forsyth opened the discussion on Standard Freight Car Trucks. He intimated that a committee of the Master Car-Builders' Association had prepared the plan of a standard freight car truck for which they were now making. They expect, on hearing all the objections raised against their plan of truck, to be able to improve it so that its essential features will be accepted by the Master Car-Builders at their coming convention. There were already certain features of the truck approved and adopted, others are open for change. The points settled are: 1. That the truck shall be for a car of four thousand pounds weight; the axle will be the M. C. B. standard and the wheels to suit the truck; 3. Wheel base five feet; 4. Journal-box bearing and wedge as recommended by the Association.

The committee was instructed to arrange the truck with cross-channel arms, so that it could be used either with a swing bolster or rigid bolster. The points not settled are: size and shape of the cross bars; size of bolts through the boxes, and through the channels in arch bars; end casting through channels and arches; the bolster; the spring arrangement of the brake-shoe; and the weight of the truck.

President Verbyck. The plan calls for 34 x 14 inch for the top bar and Mr. Miller's plan is 4 inches.

Mr. Robert Miller, assistant secretary and gives his

Michigan Central Railroad, said his plan called for 4 inches, but it was only a suggestion. The principal point is that the committee should be of the committee, particularly, but to get at a truck that will be acceptable to everybody. Among the things for criticism is the rigid center. Here is a questionable point in my mind is the location of the spring. In most rigid-centered trucks the spring is located in the arch bar. Mr. Forsyth proposed to move it about to the same position as on a swing beam truck, and I thought that was one of the points that advocates of the rigid-centered truck would object to. Now, at the Buffalo meeting I found this objection, and in fact, some of them thought it was an advantage to put it nearer over the rail. If we would make a better truck in this way and strengthen it, there would be less likelihood of its getting out of square, which has always been an objection to the rigid-centered truck.

To provide against this tendency the use of channel iron was recommended. Mr. Miller thought the principal objection in moving the springs was to get the centers for the rigid trucks the same as those in the swing beam.

Mr. Miller: The usual size of arch bars is 8 x 1 inch or 4. A good many people thought that was not strong enough for the increasing loads and speed, so that the President decided to increase the width to 34 inches, using bolts of 14 inch.

Mr. Hodges did not think four 14-inch bolts strong enough to carry a load of 40,000 pounds, and he thought the Pennsylvania and Michigan Central, but they would not answer for the Western roads where the track is rough. For the last year and a half he was putting in 40,000 lbs. on four 14-inch bolts and it did not seem to be a problem.

Mr. Miller contended that four bolts were sufficient. The two outside bolts carry the load, and the others are more for support.

Mr. Forsyth asked if the members favored turning the second bar over and bending it down, taking the shear off the first bar.

Mr. Snow has been in the habit of bending the bottom arch bar and fitting it tight to the box so that there could be no pulling out. He had an idea that this strengthened the truck, but he was not sure. He thought it did not think an inch bolt is large enough, and if he were going to have it 14 inch he would have the channel bar. He would have a piece of having the bolt 14 inch and the arch bars 14 inch.

Mr. Hodges thought it would be well to have the width and size of arch-bars defined, also the number and dimensions of each.

Mr. Torrence did not think 34 inch bar, with an inch and quarter hole punched through it, enough. He favored a 4 x 14 inch bar.

Mr. Mackenzie favored a 4-inch bar and 14 inch bolt. An inch bolt means an inch and quarter hole, and that is not a good deal of valuable iron and reduces the strength.

Mr. Pullman: On the C., R. I. & P. we drill them 14 for an inch bolt, and have experienced no difficulty under 40,000 pounds.

Mr. Mackenzie said the experience of all members is to have a great deal of trouble with broken arch bars, and he thought it would be better to have a hole punched to put iron enough in the bars to carry a 40,000 pound weight without danger of breakage. Four inches by 14 inch would be the proper size.

Mr. Verbyck asked if the arch bar never broke till the bolt gave way, therefore light bolts were the cause of breakage.

Mr. Verbyck asked if poor iron did not cause breakage.

Mr. Hodges thought the weak point was the center bolts which he found always gave out first. Four 14-inch bolts would be sufficient to carry 40,000 pounds, and he thought it would be better to have a hole punched to put iron enough in the bars to carry a 40,000 pound weight without danger of breakage. Four inches by 14 inch would be the proper size.

Mr. Verbyck asked if the arch bar never broke till the bolt gave way, therefore light bolts were the cause of breakage.

Mr. Verbyck asked if poor iron did not cause breakage.

Mr. Hodges thought the weak point was the center bolts which he found always gave out first. Four 14-inch bolts would be sufficient to carry 40,000 pounds, and he thought it would be better to have a hole punched to put iron enough in the bars to carry a 40,000 pound weight without danger of breakage. Four inches by 14 inch would be the proper size.

Mr. Verbyck asked if the arch bar never broke till the bolt gave way, therefore light bolts were the cause of breakage.

Mr. Verbyck asked if poor iron did not cause breakage.

Mr. Hodges thought the weak point was the center bolts which he found always gave out first. Four 14-inch bolts would be sufficient to carry 40,000 pounds, and he thought it would be better to have a hole punched to put iron enough in the bars to carry a 40,000 pound weight without danger of breakage. Four inches by 14 inch would be the proper size.

Mr. Verbyck asked if the arch bar never broke till the bolt gave way, therefore light bolts were the cause of breakage.

Mr. Verbyck asked if poor iron did not cause breakage.

Mr. Hodges thought the weak point was the center bolts which he found always gave out first. Four 14-inch bolts would be sufficient to carry 40,000 pounds, and he thought it would be better to have a hole punched to put iron enough in the bars to carry a 40,000 pound weight without danger of breakage. Four inches by 14 inch would be the proper size.

Mr. Verbyck asked if the arch bar never broke till the bolt gave way, therefore light bolts were the cause of breakage.

Mr. Verbyck asked if poor iron did not cause breakage.

Mr. Hodges thought the weak point was the center bolts which he found always gave out first. Four 14-inch bolts would be sufficient to carry 40,000 pounds, and he thought it would be better to have a hole punched to put iron enough in the bars to carry a 40,000 pound weight without danger of breakage. Four inches by 14 inch would be the proper size.

Mr. Verbyck asked if the arch bar never broke till the bolt gave way, therefore light bolts were the cause of breakage.

Mr. Verbyck asked if poor iron did not cause breakage.

Mr. Hodges thought the weak point was the center bolts which he found always gave out first. Four 14-inch bolts would be sufficient to carry 40,000 pounds, and he thought it would be better to have a hole punched to put iron enough in the bars to carry a 40,000 pound weight without danger of breakage. Four inches by 14 inch would be the proper size.

Mr. Verbyck asked if the arch bar never broke till the bolt gave way, therefore light bolts were the cause of breakage.

Mr. Verbyck asked if poor iron did not cause breakage.

Mr. Hodges thought the weak point was the center bolts which he found always gave out first. Four 14-inch bolts would be sufficient to carry 40,000 pounds, and he thought it would be better to have a hole punched to put iron enough in the bars to carry a 40,000 pound weight without danger of breakage. Four inches by 14 inch would be the proper size.

Mr. Verbyck asked if the arch bar never broke till the bolt gave way, therefore light bolts were the cause of breakage.

Mr. Verbyck asked if poor iron did not cause breakage.

foremen to send in a sketch, showing the points where trucks break. The upper arch bar is 8 x 14 inch and the lower 3 x 1 inch, and they have not had an arch bar break in the center or over the channel bar. He thought adding half an inch would be simply adding that to the factor of safety.

Mr. Fuller recommended 4 x 14 inch for the top bar and 4 x 1 inch for the lower one. He thought there was too much imperfect work in the location of the bolts. More attention was paid to accurate fitting, and less lost motion was permitted in boxes and bolts, there would be fewer breakages.

Mr. Johnson moved that the meeting favor the truck with upper arch bar 8 x 14 inch, and lower bar 3 x 1 inch, which was seconded and carried.

President Verbyck called for opinions about bending up the arch bar end.

Mr. Snow favored bending up the arch bar.

Mr. Miller thought a dowl pin was a better arrangement to prevent shearing of the bolts.

Mr. Fuller had experience with dowl pins, and condemned their use. The best remedy, in his opinion, was a good fit.

Mr. Bushnell argued in the same strain. He thought dowl pins, or turning up the end of the arch bar, superfluous work. If there is a good fit of the bolts, he deemed that sufficient to prevent shearing.

Mr. Forsyth, in answer to a question, explained that the bars hung on the truck under consideration were hung on the truck.

Mr. Hodges was decidedly opposed to this arrangement, and meant always to oppose it, whether it was carried by the majority or not.

Several other members expressed themselves adverse to the practice of hanging the brake beams to the trucks; and most of the members of the committee, from the end of the car, were not so efficient as those hung from the body of the car. Mr. Forsyth was questioned as to the reason why trucks were better hung inside the trucks than from the end of the car. Mr. Westinghouse recommended the former plan.

Mr. Mackenzie asserted that the truck makes the brake ride more easily than on the rigid truck.

Mr. Forsyth pointed out that their truck had an iron brake beam strongly trussed and supported by a good, heavy, strong hanger.

Mr. Snow did not see the utility of an iron brake beam when you can slide the wheels with a wooden one every time.

The subject for discussion at next meeting is "Balanced Valves."

End Platforms of Freight Cars.

The following circular of inquiry has been issued by the committee of the Master Car-Builders' Association, appointed to report on the subject at the annual meeting, to be held next month at Forties Monroe, Va.

To the Members of the Master Car-Builders' Association: The committee appointed to report on the comparative advantages of the two methods of constructing freight cars with and without end platforms, in accordance with the resolution of the car, requests your answers to the following inquiries, and in order that their report may be ready for your consideration at the next meeting, they request that replies be forwarded before May 15, as they will not be able to include any received after that date.

There are in general use in this country two distinct methods of framing the ends of freight cars. In all of the appliances for the ends of freight cars, such as the trucks, end riggings, steps, brakes and running-board extensions, these two methods have to be considered, and the details of the appliances are determined by the method of construction. A platform end car cannot be secured until either one or the other, or a compromise of both, is adopted by the Association.

The advantages of the method of construction are as follows: Economy in first cost; minimum distance between coupling trains to be placed on short sidings, and facility for trainmen in passing from one car to another. The advantages for the platform end car: Economy in repairs, as a broken end can be renewed without disturbing the end posts, bracing and covering of the car; also greater facilities in shifting cars in the yards, it is not necessary for the trainmen to go to the top of the car to apply the brakes; the platform end car and weather trainmen can ride on the platforms, where they are protected against the elements; the platform end car can be put out of danger and still have control of the brakes. Further, with the growth of business and the increased value of property in cities, and on docks, it becomes necessary to make curves so sharp that the corners of the cars are liable to strike. This liability and the resulting damage is prevented by the end platform.

1. Please state how many freight cars belonging to the company which you represent are built with platforms, and how many without.

2. Which method do you prefer, and your reasons for the same? 3. What action would you recommend the Association taking with a view to adopting either one or the other, or a compromise of both?

Answers to this circular should be addressed to the Hon. J. C. Corman, of Cincinnati, Ohio, Chairman of the Committee on End Platforms, Cincinnati, S. L. Louis Railway, Columbus, Ohio.

B. K. VERBYCK, Committee.

GEO. W. CUSHING, Committee.

Automatic Freight Car Brakes.

The following circular has been issued by the Committee of the Master Car-Builders' Association on this subject:

To the Members of the Master Car-Builders' Association: The Committee on Automatic Freight Car Brakes, appointed at the Annual Convention to be held in June, 1885, request the members of the Association to send them the names, with the location, of any Automatic Freight Car Brakes adopted by the management of their lines, or, if not yet adopted, that may have been considered or experimented with.

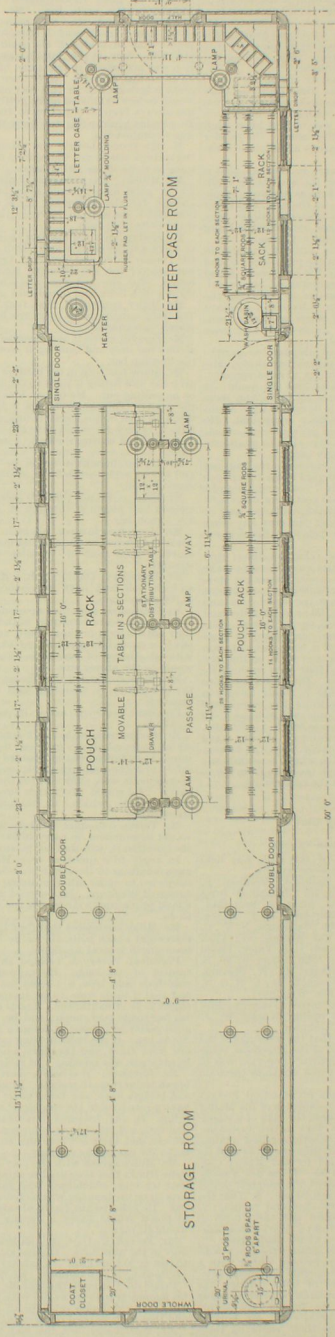
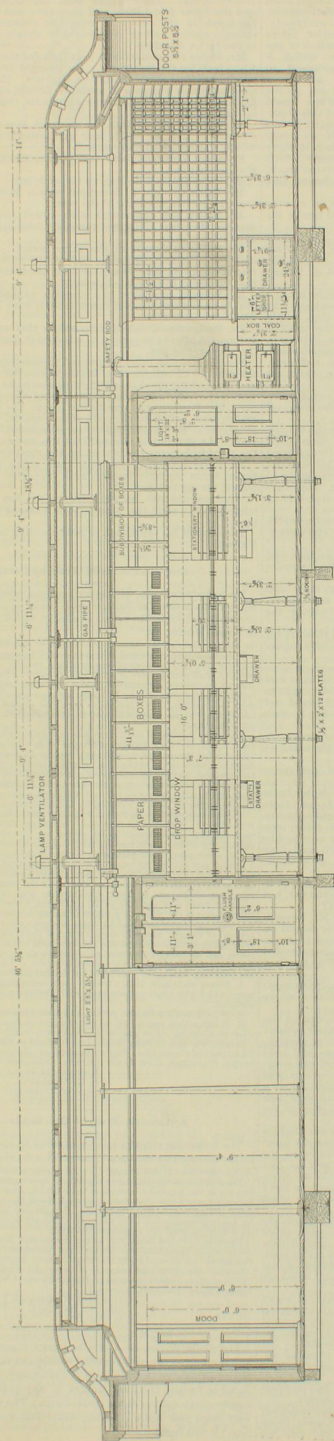
Drawings are not asked for, as the Committee hope to visit and see in actual operation any brakes that members may specially desire to furnish the first opportunity.

Replies should be addressed to Geoffrey W. Rhodes, Chairman of Committee, Superintendent of Motive Power, Chicago, Burlington & Quincy Railroad, Aurora, Ill.

GEOFFREY W. RHODES, Committee.

B. K. VERBYCK, Committee.

The E. D. ALBRO CO., of Cincinnati, report an active and increasing demand for hard woods and veneers. They have just received two cargoes of mahogany, and are preparing to furnish the finest quality of mahogany veneers. Their supply of car rolling stock is also large. The company are very busy, and are employing their full complement of men on full time.

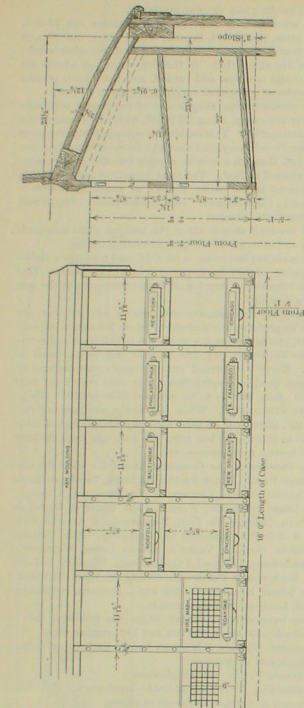


UNITED STATES STANDARD FIFTY-FOOT RACK POSTAL CAR.

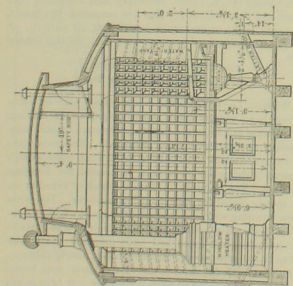
Designed by Charles W. Vickery, Superintendent Railway Mail Service, Washington, D. C.

(For Description See Page 64.)

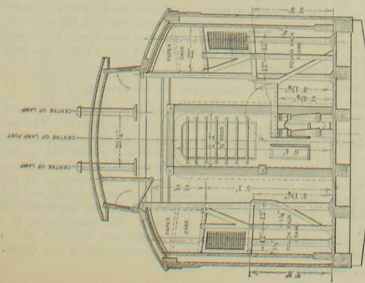
(For Description See Page 64.)



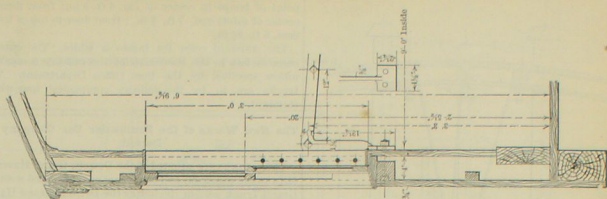
Section and Front View of Paper Case, Showing Subdivision for Small Mail Matter.



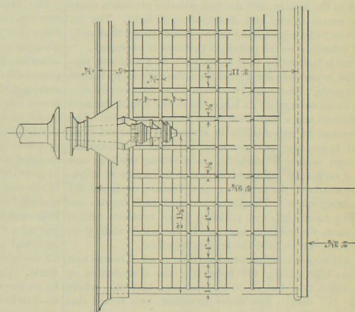
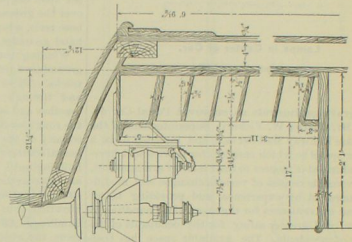
Section Looking towards Letter Case Room.



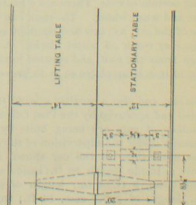
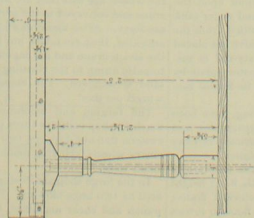
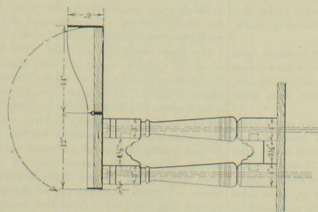
Section Looking towards Storage Room.



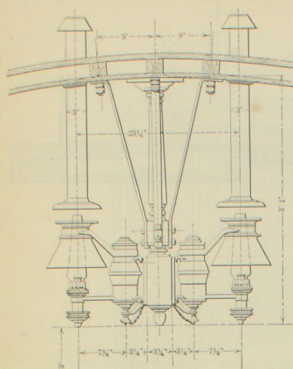
Section Through Windows



Section and Front View of Letter Case, Showing Position of Lamp.



Details of Distributing Table.



Lamps in Center of Car.

(See pages 62 and 63.)

The engravings illustrate an improved Postal Car designed by Mr. Charles W. Vickery, Superintendent of the United States Railway Mail Service, and intended to be a standard or model to which cars for this service will hereafter be conformed in respect to their interior arrangement. The improvements consist of various changes and modifications suggested by experience, and providing better facilities and conveniences for the expeditious handling of mail matter, and greater safety for the occupants of the car in case of accidents. The available space has been utilized to the utmost, and the best possible provision made for an ample supply and distribution of light. The details are so fully represented in the illustrations that only a brief reference to the principal features is necessary.

The car is lighted by Post & Co.'s No. 25 mammoth postal lamps, which are suspended from the car roof by turned wooden posts. There are two extra doors for convenience of exit in an emergency, a large one in the end of the mail storage room and a half-door under letter case table. The arrangement of paper boxes is somewhat different from what it is on the cars formerly in use. Provision for small mail matter is made by subdividing the four end boxes of each case. The lowering of the first row of letter case nearly to the table is a new feature designed for economizing space. The pouch and sack rack frames are labeled by means of neat, polished brass brackets with a slot in them for holding paper labels, the whole sliding on square rods, which hold the frames together.

The letter case consists of 45 vertical rows of boxes, and is 10 rows high, giving 450 boxes for the distribution of mail. Each box has 4" x 4" opening, and the whole case is 7 1/2" deep. The slides dividing two boxes can readily be taken out and reversed by means of finger-holes, and one box can be used to correspond respectively for stations as indicated by front and back label. The letter drops for public mail are situated at different places from those on other cars, and are so arranged that letters dropped into them will slide into a box directly under the letter case table within easy reach of the stamping clerk. This is another feature of convenience.

The distributing table is made in three sections, each section resting on projecting shoulder of pouch-rack frame stand, and can be lifted up separately from adjoining one, thus facilitating the removal of the pouches from their respective places.

Directly over each pouch-rack frame are the paper cases, each consisting of 16 boxes, the four end boxes of each case are divided into subdivisions, to receive small mail matter, as already mentioned. The first 12 whole boxes of each case are provided with wire-gauge sliding gates, the lower portions of which have brass polished label holders; the continuous lower strip of case is also provided with brass hooks—two to each box—from which sacks are suspended when emptying one or all of the boxes, the contents of which can easily slide into the former upon the sloping bottom of case. There are a heater and water-tank for ice and wash water. The tank can be filled from the inside of the car; ax, saw and conductors' valve are placed within easy reach of postal clerks. A safety-rod is automatically from the roof, and secured to clear-story plate by means of iron strap-plates so as to prevent its lateral motion.

This car, and also a smaller one, 40 ft. long, have been adopted and approved by the Post Office Department, and a number of cars are being built by various railway companies under the supervision of the designer.

The dimensions of the car shown in the cuts are as follows—inside length, 50 ft.; inside width, 9 ft.; height in the clear, 9 ft. 4 in.; length of pouch-rack frame, 16 ft.; length of paper case, 16 ft.; from floor to lowest

point of lamps in center of car, 6 ft. 3 in.; from floor to center of safety-rod, 7 ft. 3 in.; from floor to top of letter case, 6 ft. 9 1/4 in.

The standard color for inside is white. The outside color is left to the discretion of the railway companies unless specified by the Post Office Department. The trucks are to be the railway companies' four-wheel standard.

The New Works of the Peninsular Car Company at Detroit.

These works are situated at the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee junction, and at present are connected with the Grand Trunk system (including the Detroit, Grand Haven & Milwaukee), Lake Shore & Michigan Southern and Wash-bash railroads.

The grounds are well drained by a complete and costly system of sewerage. The water supply is furnished by the city, and is conducted through a six-inch pipe into all the buildings and leading to a large reservoir having a capacity of 40,000 gallons. The company have laid an independent system of pipes for use in case of fire, against which there is very little protection afforded by the city. This system is operated by an immense steam pump located in the main engine room. There are six fire-plugs distributed over the grounds, and the fire equipment consists of three hose reels, a large quantity of two and one-half inch hose, hand grenades, fire buckets, etc.

Winding through the building and surrounding the grounds is a perfect system of standard and narrow-gauge tracks. These are used in conveying the raw material in and through the various shops, until it is finally put together and sent out as a perfect car. The shops in which the rough work is done are situated at the southern extremity of the premises, and the various materials used in manufacturing cars are transported from building to building until the erecting shop is reached, where they are put together to form a car. All the buildings are so situated that each successive transfer is made in a forward direction, thus effecting a vast saving in the matter of handling. All the buildings are built of brick, with truss roofs, the wood-working shops having basements.

The cleaning shop is 50 x 50. Here are brought the castings from the soft casting foundry, that the sand and burrs may be removed from them. It contains slides and cleaning mills, emery wheels, chipping benches and other machinery and tools as are necessary for the final preparation of the castings. The cleaning mills are so arranged that the process of filling and dumping them requires but a moment of time. They are fitted with two doors, on opposite sides, so that while one opening permits the iron to fall into a receiving car, the other is at the proper angle to allow the contents of another car to be dumped into the cylinder. This is the only mill of its kind in practical use in this country, and is the invention of one of the employees. Adjoining the cleaning shop is the soft casting foundry, the dimensions of which are 182 x 146. It is equipped with a "D" Colliar cupola, 69 feet high, having a 62-inch shell, 48 inches inside of lining, four feet legs, and having double landing doors. In this foundry all the miscellaneous castings other than car wheels are made. The building is connected with the wheel foundry by an elevated track, so that in case either of the elevators used in hoisting the iron to the cupola should break, the other may do service for both buildings. In rear of the foundry are the core and charging rooms, and the foundry engine room. The core oven is here also, where the cores are baked until they become hard and fit for use. In the engine room is a Buckeye engine of 100 horse-power, used in driving the machinery in the cleaning room and also the cupola blowers. The core room is 31 x 48; charging room, 36 x 31; engine room, 31 x 48.

The wheel foundry is 116 x 102. The equipment consists of a "B" Colliar cupola, 69 feet high from bottom of foundation plates to top of stack; 72-inch shell; 58 inches inside of lining. This cupola has an air box 10 feet high, with a spiral diaphragm in the air chambers. The principle of the stack is to heat the blast before it passes into the inside shell. The benefits derived from this are improved quality of iron and economy in fuel. It is the only cupola having this feature now in use and is giving good satisfaction. In rear of the foundry, in the charging room, is a steam drop-bell for breaking car wheels. The molten iron is conveyed from the cupola to the flasks in huge ladles swung from an overhead crane operated by steam and controlled by a system of wire brakes. After the wheels are cast they are lifted from the flasks by this crane and conveyed to the annealing pits, of which there are forty. After remaining in these pits until properly annealed, they are taken out and conveyed by means of the steam crane and an ingenious carriage having an automatic dump to the cleaning room, where all superfluous iron is removed. The capacity of the foundry is 225 wheels per day.

The forging and machine shops are 362 x 82. The machine shop contains three planers, four lathes, four bolt cutters, five nut tappers, two arch bar drills, four drills, emery wheels, grinding machines and other miscellaneous small tools.

The large shop is 25 single and 12 double flies, operated by two huge blowers. There are also three combined punch and shear machines, one upsetting machine, two

steam hammers, two bolt-headers, one arch-bar former and several bending and shaping machines.

The truck shop is 92 x 50, and contains one 42-inch wheel press, one 42-inch Bennett wheel borer, one 33-inch wheel borer, one 33-inch wheel press, and two other borers, besides five axle lathes. In this department all wheels are bored, axles centered and turned, and the wheels pressed upon axles at a pressure varying from 25 to 40 tons.

The wood-working shop is one of the largest buildings of the entire group, being 232 x 142, with a basement of the same dimensions. This building is equipped with the most improved machinery, and shavings from each machine are conveyed through a system of pipes into the boiler-room, to be utilized as fuel. The most important feature of this department is the entire absence of shafting, which is situated in the basement. This insures plenty of light and also lessens the danger.

The erecting shop is 322 x 162, and has eight standard-gauge and several narrow-gauge building tracks.

The main engine room is 65 x 22, and contains a Buckeye engine of 500 horse-power and a huge pump. This engine furnishes power for all departments except the soft casting foundry.

At present the company are turning out 20 cars per day. To perform this amount of labor, 700 hands are employed, but as soon as the works are in full blast and turning out 30 cars per day, this number will be increased to 1,500. Every car turned out represents one car-load of material used in construction. Box cars cost from \$400 to \$450; flats, \$300 to \$350; caboose, \$750 to \$800; refrigerators, \$750 to \$900. When the works are running full capacity, there will be used each company 125,000 feet of lumber, 45 to 50 tons of bar iron, 120 tons pig iron, 30 tons axles, besides nuts, braces, etc.

The Peninsular Car Company have built cars for the Northern Pacific, Union Pacific, Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe, Central Pacific, Chicago & Northwestern, Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific, Washash, Lake Shore & Michigan Southern, Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha, Chicago & Atlantic, Standard Oil Company, Ohio Central, Columbus, Hocking Valley & Toledo, Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg, Portland & Ogdensburg, Wheeling & Lake Erie, Rochester & Pittsburgh, Chicago & West Michigan, Long Island, Southern Central and Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago railroads.

They have contracts for furnishing the following cars: Washash—200 stock, 390 box and 10 furniture cars.

Fremont, Elkhorn & Missouri Valley Railroad—200 flat, 500 stock and 15 cabooses.

Northern Pacific—50 refrigerators.
Kansas City, Fort Scott & Gulf—10 cabooses.
Chicago & Northwestern—40 cabooses.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha—200 stock and 15 refrigerators.

This company is the successor of the old Peninsular Car Works, organized in 1879, and is composed of the following gentlemen: Frank J. Hecker, President; Allan Sheldon, Vice-President; C. L. Freer, Secretary and Treasurer; R. A. Alger and James F. Joy. The five constitute the Board of Directors. The capital stock is \$300,000, all paid in, of which Mr. Hecker owns \$100,000 and each of the others \$50,000.

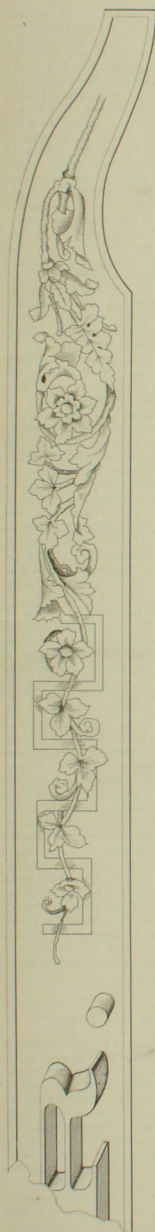
Power for Wood-Working Tools.

Mr. William Lee Church has recently been making some experiments to ascertain the power required for driving wood-working machinery. Several very curious and very interesting results have been obtained. The most important feature of the tests seems to be that more power is required to drive the tools than is needed for dressing the lumber. For example, a 12-inch matcher running on 6-inch spruce called for nearly 151 horse-power. The same machine running empty required 10 horse-power. It required a 31.2 horse-power to start a 34-inch double surface planer, but after full speed had been attained the power fell off to 12.48 horse-power. In other words, nearly 19 horse-power extra was required while the planer was being started than was needed to keep it running. A 14-inch rip saw, cutting 1-inch stuff, called for 34 horse-power, which is almost the same as that required by a 24-inch circular resawing machine splitting 6-inch pine, and varies but a small fraction from the power required by a 60-inch circular resawing machine. The difference is probably due to the difference in feed. The figures are especially valuable as they show accurately the power required for a variety of different kinds of wood-working machinery. Heretofore very little definite information on this subject has been accessible.

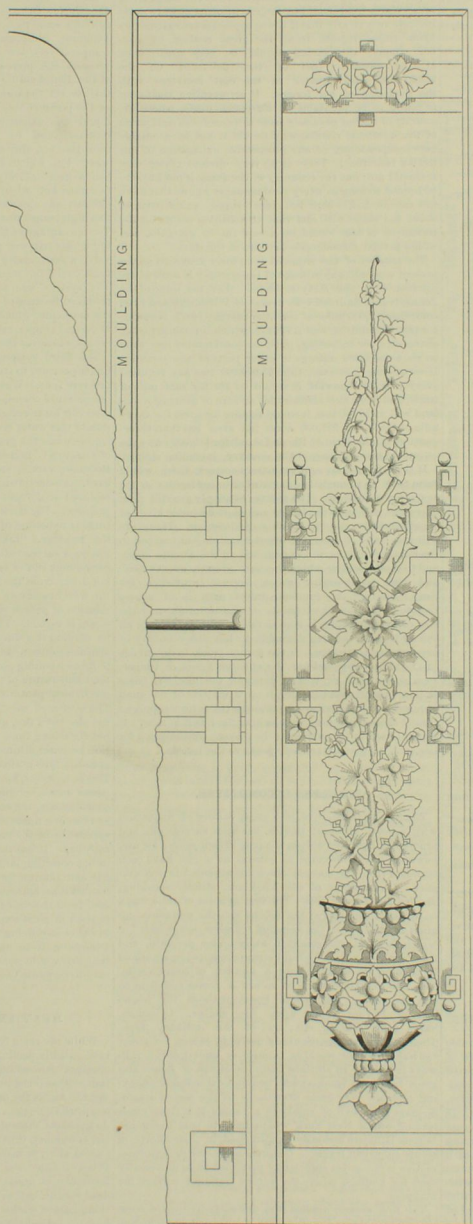
Passenger Car Decoration.

Our last issue contained decorative designs for the side of a passenger car above and below the belt-rail. The engravings on opposite page represent corresponding designs for corner and door-posts, which were omitted in the previous illustrations, the two sets of engravings showing the exterior decoration complete. The striping of the sides forms the groundwork of the corner design, and the design for the door posts is the same as the upper half of corner posts, requiring no further work. The design, which is very harmonious, artistic and beautiful, and is admirably adapted to drawing-room, sleeping and special cars.

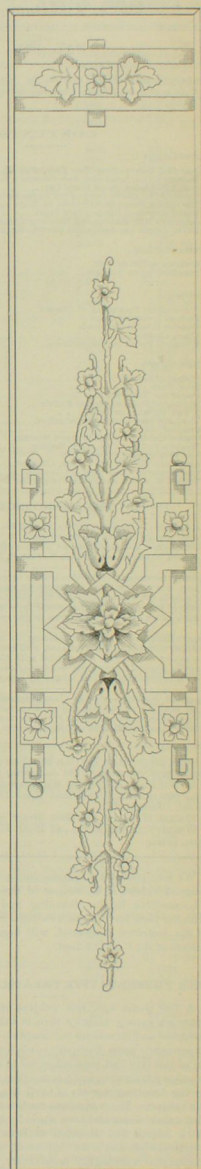
DESIGNS FOR EXTERIOR DECORATION OF PASSENGER CARS.



Letter Board.



Corner Post.



Door Post.



PUBLISHED MONTHLY
R. M. VAN ARSDALE,
MORSE BUILDING..... NEW YORK

JAMES GILLET,
W. E. PARTRIDGE, Editors.

MAY, 1885.

Subscription—\$1.00 a year for the United States and Canada,
\$1.50 a year for Foreign Countries embraced in Universal Postal
Union.

CONTENTS.

ILLUSTRATIONS:	Page
Standard Locomotives, New York (West Shore & Buffalo Ry.)	58
Directors' Car, Louisville, New Orleans & Texas Railway	59
Standard United States Postal Car	60
Exterior Decorative Details for Passenger Cars	61
The Rotary Steam Shovel at Work	62
Davis' Improved Upright Drill Press	63
Schmied's New Planing and Matching Machine	64
Davis' Patent Key Sizer and Slotting Machine	65
COMMUNICATIONS:	
Stresses on Piston-Rods	50
Standard Screw Threads	59
EDITORIALS:	
Preservative Treatment of Timber	66
Fireless Locomotives	66
Heavier Freight Car Loads	66
Check Chains	67
Technical Books for Car-Builders	69
MISCELLANEOUS:	
Weight of Loads	57
Steel Rails	57
Power for Wood-working Tools	57
Meeting of Railroad Men at Buffalo	59
A New Freight Car Truck	59
The Lake Shore Apprentices' School	60
Cracked Wheels	60
Master Car-Builders' Club, April Meeting	61
Western Railway Club, April Meeting	61
Flat Platforms of Freight Cars	61
Automatic Freight Car Brakes, Circular	61
Pennsylvania Car Co.'s Works at Detroit	64
Trial of W. & B. A. Automatic Freight Car Brake	67

EDITORIAL ANNOUNCEMENTS.

Addresses.—Business letters should be addressed, and drafts and money orders made payable to THE NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER. Communications for the attention of the Editor should be addressed EDITOR NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER.

Advertisements.—Nothing will be inserted in this journal for pay, EXCEPT IN THE ADVERTISING COLUMNS. The editorial department will contain our own views and opinions; and the rest of the reading matter, aside from advertisements, will be such as we consider of interest to our readers.

Contributions.—Articles relating to railway rolling stock, construction and management, and kindred topics, of which we are practically acquainted with these subjects, are especially desired. Also early notices of changes in railroad officers, organizations and names of companies.

Special Notice.—As the CAR-BUILDER is printed and ready for mailing on the last day of the month, advertisements, correspondence, etc., intended for insertion, must be received not later than the 25th day of each month.

SUBSCRIPTIONS TO THE CAR-BUILDER will be received, and copies kept for sale, at the following places:
A. WILLIAMS & CO., 283 Washington St., Boston, Mass.
L. SCHLAFER, Cigar and News Dealer, Grand Pacific Hotel, Chicago, Ill.
WILLIE H. GRAY, 306 Olive Street, St. Louis, Mo.
ROBERT CLARKE & CO., 65 West Fourth Street, Cincinnati, Ohio.

We take pleasure in announcing to our readers that Mr. Angus Sinclair, M.E., author of the popular treatise on "Locomotive Engine Running and Management," and who has been for the past two years on the editorial staff of the *American Machinist*, will hereafter be one of the editors of the CAR-BUILDER.

THE PRESERVATIVE TREATMENT OF TIMBER.

A few years ago, this subject attracted considerable attention among railway men in this country in view of the great and increasing amount of ties. The reports of experiments upon European roads for testing the durability of ties that had been subjected to preserving processes, were very favorable, and a committee was appointed in 1879 by the American Society of Civil Engineers to investigate the subject. The committee made a report in 1883, stating that experiments had been made by the Vermont Central, Rock Island, and Houston & Texas Central roads, on a limited scale and with imperfect apparatus, but with results that were highly satisfactory. It was found that inferior and porous woods like hemlock and short-leaved Texas pine, after expelling the sap and filling the pores with dead oil or chloride of zinc, under pressure, were rendered far more durable, the pine remaining sound after seven years of service, and the hemlock lasting fifteen years with but imperfect indications of decay, or as twice as long as an untreated oak tie would last. The creosoting process was also found to be very effective for preserving timber used for piles, and for the foundations

of masonry and heavy structures, but it is said to be much more expensive than the zinc or oil.

Since this report was made, we have heard very little about the artificial preservation of timber in this country, and the probability is that the experiments have either been abandoned or are conducted on a very limited scale, so far as railway ties are concerned. There are unfortunately no very reliable statistics as to the economy of preservative treatment, but the experiments already made indicate very clearly that if it was applied more extensively upon roads remote from the great sources of timber supply, the saving would be very great, even at the present cost of ties delivered on the track, and still greater as the cost increases with the depletion of our forests. If preservative treatment is found to be profitable on European roads, where the scarcity of timber naturally leads to a careful investigation of the economic results, why should it not be profitable here independently of any prospective economy of our timber resources? There is no very obvious reason why it should not, but the economy of the thing is not likely to be heeded so long as every road manager knows that more ties can be had where last year's supply came from, at about the same cost, and that establishing plants for the treatment of ties would be a new rut to get into, and would involve considerable expense at the start.

The number of ties required for yearly renewals on the present total railway mileage of the country is somewhere between fifty and sixty millions. For the lines of the Pennsylvania Railroad system east of Pittsburgh and Erie, comprising 2,000 miles of road, the average yearly renewals for 1883, '84 and '85, was 1,338,379, which, in consequence of the superior ballasting, must be considerably less than on the same track mileage in other parts of the country. If we assume, however, that 55,000,000 ties are required every year for renewals, it would be 880 ties each mile of track, and if we also assume that an acre of average wood land will yield 100 ties, it would require 3.8 acres for every mile of track, or 551,000 acres (an area less than three-quarters of the State of Rhode Island) for 145,000 miles, the estimated total mileage of the country, including sidings.

If these figures are approximately correct, there would seem to be no immediate danger of a timber famine so far as ties are concerned. The sources of supply are still quite extensive, although the better and more desirable kind of standing timber may be steadily diminishing. There are still vast areas of primitive forest remaining untouched in the Southern States, in Canada, and on the Pacific coast, and to these must be added the new growth everywhere, and also tree-planting as a special provision for ties. Much of this immense forest area is of course remote from the chief points of consumption, and the cost of transportation is considerable. Yet, in view of all this, it is none the less desirable to test the economy of preservative treatment. If the cost of track maintenance can be reduced by making the cheaper kinds of timber, such as hemlock, fir, spruce, pine and the like, last twice as long as untreated oak ties, it is a matter of no small importance to the railways, although the future supply of timber should continue to be as abundant as it is now. It would lessen so far as it went the present consumption for ties, and to that extent help preserve the forests.

FIRELESS LOCOMOTIVES.

The fireless locomotive, in a great variety of forms and with several different liquids, has been successfully and practically operated during the past fifteen years. Its use, however, has not become as general as might have been expected from the success which has attended its performance. Locomotives of this kind are, strictly speaking, divided into four classes. The first in point of time was a compressed air engine; the second was the ammonia engine; the third was the so-called "fireless locomotive" in which the heat was stored under pressure, and the fourth is one in which the steam pressure is maintained by turning the exhaust into a solution of caustic soda. The aim in all of them is to secure a power sufficient to run the motor for several hours without the necessity of having a fire upon the engine. Cylinders, valve gear, cranks, etc., are of the ordinary type. These engines are particularly useful in mines, for street railways, and for working tunnels or underground railways in cities. In all these cases the escape of steam and gases from the smoke-stack becomes exceedingly annoying, and are very great drawbacks to the use of steam. So great is the evil of smoke in a tunnel that those roads leading out of New York which have to pass under the Bergen Hills are seriously handicapped in their efforts to secure suburban traffic. Unfortunately, the fireless locomotive is not as yet so perfectly perfected to be universally used for haulage where the smoke nuisance can not be tolerated.

The first system applied was undoubtedly that of compressed air. In its simplest form it consisted of an engine in which the boiler was replaced by a large reservoir, into which the air was pumped at a high pressure. The early inventors were unable to make this system work successfully on account of imperfect compressed machinery and the liability of the engine to freeze up. The expansion of the air when released, caused the exhaust pipes to become miniature ice machines. Years ago, one of these engines

was tried on the old Ninth Avenue elevated road in New York, and the story goes that it froze itself up and brought the experiment to an untimely end. More recently, by the use of improved compressing machinery and suitable reducing valves, compressed air locomotives have been successfully employed, notably at the Mount Ceniz tunnel and in other similar works in Europe.

Lamm's ammonia engine was brought out about 15 years ago, in New Orleans, and was worked in that city successfully for some time. In this engine the motive power was brought about by compressing a liquid form. This boils at a comparatively low temperature, and gives a very high pressure, the pressure remaining constant so long as any of the liquid ammonia is contained in the receiver. In this respect, the ammonia engine was superior to any other, as the pressure was uniform in the receiver until all the liquid was exhausted. To prevent a cooling off of the receiver, and to prevent the vapor from escaping into the air, the exhaust was turned into a tank of water by which the receiver was surrounded. Ammonia has a great affinity for the vapor of ammonia, and becomes hot when it is allowed to absorb it. As the exhaust was absorbed by the water, the water was heated to a high temperature, and this in turn heated the receiver. The advantage of this system was, that the pressure during a long trip was practically uniform, and no reducing valve was necessary. The ammonia absorbed in a water-tank could be recovered with difficulty by heating it. The system was a most ingenious one, and was not introduced because of the difficulties encountered in handling the ammonia, which converted the oils into soap, corroded brass and copper rapidly, and became unpleasant to the senses whenever the slightest leak occurred.

The third system depends upon the power of water under pressure to store up heat and give off steam as the pressure falls. Water is heated in stationary boilers to a temperature corresponding with a very high pressure. A reservoir on the engine is then filled with water. A portion of this water is converted into steam and used in the engine while the pressure is slowly falling. Indeed, a fall of pressure is necessary in order to produce the steam. Reducing valves, as in the compressed air machines, are used. At the terminal stations the partly cooled liquid is replaced by a fresh supply fully heated and under the pressure. The incoherence of this system is the continuous reduction of pressure by the radiation of heat from the receiver. Like the other systems, however, it has been successfully operated on lines which called for a continuous run of several hours. The fourth system does not differ from the last mentioned, except in surrounding the water reservoir by another one filled with a saturated solution of potash or soda. Into this solution the exhaust steam is turned. The effect is the same as that obtained by turning the ammonia exhaust into the water. The alkaline solution is heated to a temperature corresponding to its own boiling point, which may be many degrees above the temperature of the steam. It is upon this apparently mechanical paradox that the advantage of the system lies. The saturated solution of soda or potash practically takes the place of a fire, and enables the boiler proper to be kept hot for a long time without the use of a fire. As the solution becomes diluted by the absorption of water, the temperature falls gradually, and with it the boiler pressure. This, however, long delayed. With this system a 15 horsepower dummy engine has been worked for five or six hours continuously, the engine itself weighing from 8 to 9 tons, and hauling a fair load. Of all the systems proposed, this appears to be the most practicable for street or elevated railways. It has the greatest advantage over any others in not requiring large and expensive engines at the terminal and intermediate stations. The only terminal plant needed is an apparatus by which the water can be evaporated from the soda solutions which have to be boiled down to their original strength. No figures are at hand in regard to the cost of doing this, or the economy of the system. Reasoning from analogy, however, it is to be expected that this would not require more coal than would be necessary to generate the steam directly.

HEAVIER FREIGHT CAR LOADS.

While the rates for carrying freight have for some years been steadily declining, the car loads have as steadily increased. Something must be done to check this transportation and keep the margin of profit from vanishing out of sight. About the only way to do this, if higher rates are out of the question, is to make a smaller number of cars do the same amount of work that was formerly done by a larger number, thus reducing the number to be repaired and looked after, as well as the number of new cars to be built. Stronger and heavier cars, capable of carrying heavier loads can be built with a less proportionate increase of dead weight, as they certainly can be, there is at least something gained on this score. The reduction of dead weight, however, is not the only point involved in determining the question of economy. If it were, there would be little room for debate. It seems quite reasonable that with steel rails, better rail joints, improved road beds and a gradual lessening of curves and grades, a better service should be got out of cars. Yet when the subject of increased carrying capacity comes up for discussion, as it frequently does at car-builders' meetings,

there is considerable clashing of opinion, and the longer the discussion continues the more complicated the problem becomes in respect to the vital point as to whether there is any very great amount of saving in the long run in making all freight cars of 20 tons capacity, saying nothing at present about 25 and 30 tons, which are as yet among the future possibilities. There is obviously a limit to the economy of increased loads, and as that limit cannot be determined on the basis of any existing data or experience, it will be well to make haste slowly and wait for further returns.

It is held by some that the average load carried in cars upon any given line of road, should determine the capacity of the cars, if a uniform standard is to be adhered to. It has been said upon good authority that the average east-bound car load on the New York Central is only 14 tons, and the west-bound load only 8 tons. If this is so, it is evident that if the bulk of the road's freight equipment should consist of 25 or even 30-ton cars, a great deal of non-paying weight would be hauled, unless the tonnage could be concentrated in a less number of cars so as to raise the average load to a much higher figure. Or, in other words, whatever cars are used, their average capacity must bear an approximate relation to the average load, in order to avoid wasteful expenditure in running. This is practically illustrated in the fact that the weight of loads from the starting points is uniform, and the capacity of the cars can be made to conform to the weight, be it more or less. But with miscellaneous freight there is no such uniformity, and a positive loss is inevitable when the capacity of cars is greater than the average load, unless it can be shown that the repairs to rolling stock and track are enough less to more than offset the cost of hauling the superfluous weight. At present there is no reliable data for doing this.

It is asserted with a great deal of confidence by the advocates for 25 and 30-ton loads, that a car can be built strong enough to carry any load that can be put on it. This is very true, and if it was the only point to be considered the question could be settled in five minutes. It is only when the economical bearings of the problem are looked into that railway men find themselves at sea for the lack of information about even so many things relating to the comparative economy of light and heavy cars and light and heavy trains—a kind of information which is yet to be acquired from experience. We need not refer to the numerous points and conflicting theories that are sure to crop out whenever the subject is discussed at railway club meetings.

There is one important aspect of the question, however, which we will not pass over, and that is the speed of freight trains. It is generally admitted that a much higher speed than the present average is necessary in order to cheapen the cost of transportation, and that this increase in speed in connection with heavier car loads will be productive of a great saving by the running of a greater number of trains within a given time. Dispatch in the transmission of freight is very important both to shippers and carriers, provided it don't cost too much. It is certainly practicable to run freight trains at the rate of 25 or 30 miles an hour under favorable conditions. The trains must not be too heavy, the track must be first-class, and the grades and curves moderate. It is said, even, that the cost of repairs to the cars alone, at such rates of speed is less than at the ordinary rate of 12 miles an hour. But it is manifest that trains of average length, or exceeding the average, made up of cars with loads ranging from 20 to 30 tons, can be run at maximum fast freight speed without more effective brake appliances for controlling them than are now in use.

The increase of car loads is evidently a matter that can not be prematurely forced. It must bide its time. So far as cars of greater capacity can be used to advantage for through or local freight, they will be forthcoming to the extent that they are wanted. The 20-ton cars have come into general use because the old 10-ton cars were found to be inadequate to the requirements of traffic resulting from the increase of tonnage and improved condition of the roads, and it is altogether probable that they may in their turn give place one of these days to 30 or even 40-ton cars.

CHECK CHAINS.

The subject of check chains has recently been brought to the attention of car-builders, and many arguments have been advanced to show that if made shorter they would be much more valuable. Attempts have frequently been made to show accurately how much slack is needed for a check chain, and tables have been calculated to several places of decimals showing in inches just how much slide motion the end of a truck has when passing curves of different radii. No deductions can be based upon such figures for various reasons. It is fallacious to suppose that the long radius curves are the only ones around which a car has to pass. Yards are full of sharp curves around which cars must be moved every day, and it is out of the question to think of unhooking all the chains each time a car is run into the yards. In almost any yard curves will be found which will throw the corner of a truck five inches or more out of its normal position. Not long since we measured the trucks under a passenger car which was standing on a curve in a yard. The eyes of the chains were 11 ft. 6 in. apart. The car

was 56 ft. 8 in. long over the body. The truck was 7 feet spread and had 42-inch paper wheels. The check chain eyes on the truck, under these conditions, showed from 54 to 6 inches change of horizontal position due to the curve. This was, however, with the body in a state of rest. The vertical motion of the springs on the equalizer was 4 ft. 11 in., and the total spring motion upward of 14 inches. These figures do not represent the total motion, because in passing curves the swinging motion comes into action and the outside springs are compressed, while those inside are to a certain extent relieved. The actual slack of the chain was but 54 inches. This is said to be just enough to allow the cars to pass around the shortest curves. They then become taut.

Examined in another light, the subject hardly appears worth the extended consideration which it has received. In order to allow a truck to pass around curves it is necessary to permit it to move through a certain angle, and this is determined by the shortest curves. Until the truck reaches this angle the check chain will be of no service. When off the track the truck must either guide itself or be restrained by the chains. When it has deviated so much as to be held by the chains, it will stand at a considerable angle to the car. It only requires a few measurements or a moment's calculation to show that before the truck is permitted over its own length the truck will be pretty fairly off the ties on one side or the other.

Practically, little advantage can be gained from check chains applied in the very best manner. Their range of use is at best exceedingly limited. In some of the cases where they have been supposed to be beneficial, it appears on examination that the chains themselves had nothing to do with holding the trucks. It is a question in the case of many car-builders whether it is best to let a truck go the moment it is off the rails. Quite as many cases can be cited where this is best as of the opposite kind.

The Western Railway Club, of Chicago, is one of the youngest organizations formed by railroad men for mutual assistance, but it possesses a vigor that few of the old associations can eclipse. Kindred aims, tastes and interests make an excellent cord to bind an association of men together, and we wonder that organizations similar to the one passed over its own length the truck will be pretty fairly off the ties on one side or the other. Practically, little advantage can be gained from check chains applied in the very best manner. Their range of use is at best exceedingly limited. In some of the cases where they have been supposed to be beneficial, it appears on examination that the chains themselves had nothing to do with holding the trucks. It is a question in the case of many car-builders whether it is best to let a truck go the moment it is off the rails. Quite as many cases can be cited where this is best as of the opposite kind.

Association Meetings.

The Master Car-Builders' Association will hold its annual convention at the Hygeia Hotel, Old Point Comfort (Fortress Monroe), Va., beginning on Tuesday, June 9.

The Railway Master Mechanics' Association will hold its annual convention in Washington, D. C., beginning on Tuesday, June 16.

The Car Accountants' Association will hold its annual convention in Minneapolis, Minn., beginning on Tuesday, June 23.

PERHAPS the richest train that has passed over any road in this part of the country (says a Western newspaper), was that which went over the Hannibal & St. Joe one day recently. The train was composed of two cars of gold bullion, three cars of silver, eight cars of silk, and four cars of tea. The gold and silver were from Colorado, destined to the Philadelphia Mint. The silk and tea were from China, going to New York. A Pennsylvania paper, not to be outdone by the Westerner, claims that the longest train ever seen on the Lehigh Valley road was one that passed over that thoroughfare about the same time the richest train was coming East over the Hannibal & St. Joe road. It consisted of 123 eight-wheel coal cars, all loaded, and was drawn by a single engine.

The Railway Engineer, of London, has lately copied some of our editorial articles without giving the usual credit. In calling attention to this oversight, we take pleasure in saying that in all our foreign exchanges.

Trial of the Widdfield & Button Automatic Freight Car Brake.

Trial made on the Lehigh Valley Railroad, between Bethlehem and Glendon, Feb. 19, 30 and 31.

Train composed of 12 box, 12 flat and one tool car, W. & B. brake attached to 10 box cars, and to the tender and driving wheels of the engine. Weight of train (about) 550 tons. Length of train (about) 800 feet. Box cars empty, flat cars loaded. The stops in all cases were made beginning at the mile post. In all cases where the hand brakes were used they were applied to as many cars as possible by two brakemen. The speed given is the "approximate speed." All of the cars and the tender of the engine were equipped with the hand-brakes.

Mile	Speed per hr.	Time of stop, sec.	Distance, feet.	Grade per cent.
71.....	35.7	Not recorded.	754	1.8 ft. dec.
70.....	30.5	23 sec.	621	1.5 ft. dec.
68.....	37.5	44 "	1,190	21.1 ft. dec.
66.....	35.7	35 "	758	Level.
64.....	30.0	55 "	1,250	2.3 ft. dec.

Return Trip:	Speed	Time	Distance	Grade
64.....	32.2	40 "	890	2.3 ft. dec.
66.....	35.7	40 "	1,430	Level.
68.....	34.0	45 "	950	21.1 ft. asc.
70.....	35.7	55 "	1,250	1.5 ft. asc.

Second Run.—Hand brake on cars, W. & B. brake on engine.	Speed	Time	Distance	Grade
70.....	32.2	45 "	1,115	1.5 ft. dec.
68.....	30.0	55 "	1,010	21.1 ft. dec.
66.....	35.7	45 "	1,070	Level.
64.....	37.5	50 "	1,415	2.3 ft. dec.

Return Trip:	Speed	Time	Distance	Grade
64.....	34.0	Record of the time	1,190	2.3 ft. asc.
66.....	35.7	Not kept on this trip.	1,400	Level.
68.....	35.7		1,205	21.1 ft. asc.
70.....	32.2		1,250	1.5 ft. asc.

Third Run.—Hand brake, used on cars and tenders. No other brake used.	Speed	Time	Distance	Grade
71.....	30.5	55 sec.	1,010	1.8 ft. dec.
69.....	30.5		777	1.5 ft. dec.
68.....	30.5	63 "	1,335	21.1 ft. dec.
66.....	34.0	54 "	1,190	Level.
64.....	37.5	62 "	1,405	2.3 ft. dec.

Return Trip:	Speed	Time	Distance	Grade
64.....	32.2	53 "	1,055	2.3 ft. dec.
66.....	35.7	57 "	1,190	Level.
68.....	32.2	40 "	753	21.1 ft. asc.
70.....	35.7	49 "	890	1.5 ft. asc.

Fourth Run.—W. & B. brake on cars only. Hand brake on tender.	Speed	Time	Distance	Grade
64.....	34.0	53 sec.	920	1.8 ft. dec.
66.....	32.2	40 "	725	1.5 ft. dec.
68.....	37.5	58 "	1,385	21.1 ft. dec.
70.....	32.2	50 "	1,145	Level.
64.....	37.5	56 "	1,295	1.5 ft. dec.

Return Trip:	Speed	Time	Distance	Grade
64.....	35.7	55 "	940	2.3 ft. asc.
66.....	35.7	72 "	1,450	Level.
68.....	35.7	53 "	1,055	21.1 ft. asc.
70.....	37.5	74 "	730	1.5 ft. asc.

Fifth Run.—No brake of any kind used.	Speed	Time	Distance	Grade
71.....	32.2	4 min. 7 sec.	3,150	1.8 ft. dec.
69.....	15.4	3 "	10 "	2.385
68.....	35.7	5 "	12 "	7.000
66.....	32.2	3 "	10 "	21.1 ft. dec.
64.....	35.7	5 "	35 "	6.390

Return Trip:	Speed	Time	Distance	Grade
64.....	32.2	2 "	15 "	2.432
66.....	Train flagged.	No record made for this stop.		Level.
68.....	35.7	2 min. 55 sec.	2,837	21.1 ft. asc.
70.....	34.0	5 "	17 "	4.927

Sixth Run.—W. & B. brake on engine and tender. No other brake used.	Speed	Time	Distance	Grade
71.....	34.0	1 min. 36 sec.	1,700	1.8 ft. dec.
69.....	32.2	2 "	1,085	1.5 ft. dec.
68.....	27.5	2 "	39 "	4.010
66.....	35.7	3 "	57 "	2.890

Return Trip:	Speed	Time	Distance	Grade
64.....	Train flagged.	No record made for this stop.		1.5 ft. dec.

Seventh Run.—W. & B. brake applied to all cars and to the engine.	Speed	Time	Distance	Grade
66.....	35.7	2 min. 13 sec.	2,000	Level.
68.....	35.7	1 "	28 "	1,700
70.....	34.0	2 "	16 "	2,530

Train of 10 house cars, which were all equipped with the W. & B. brake. The engine was also equipped with this brake.

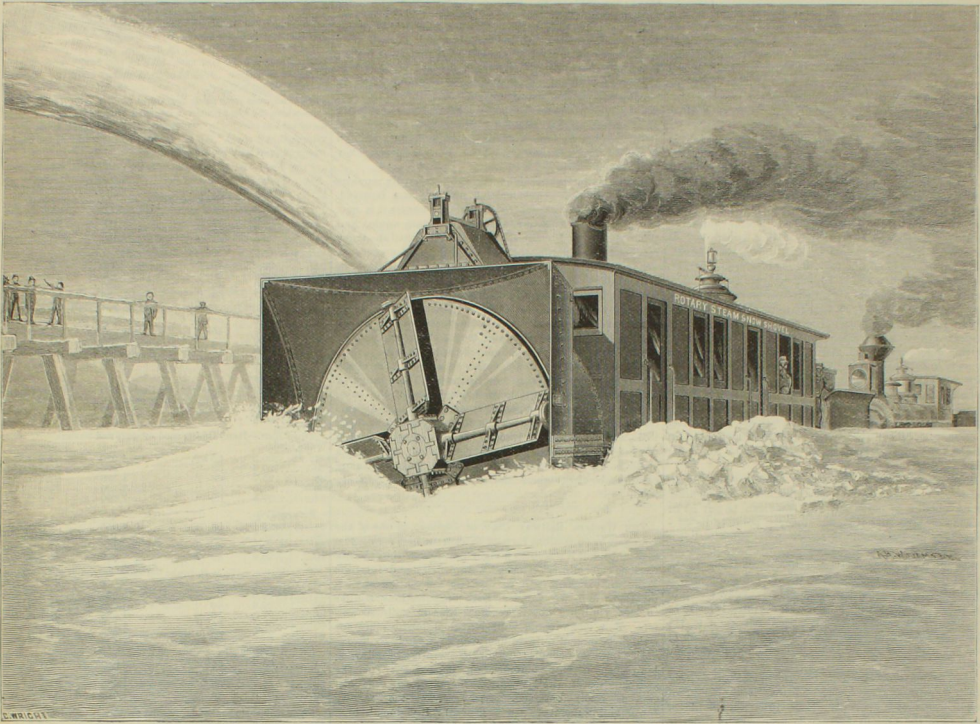
Length of train (about) 400 feet. Weight of train (about) 150 tons.

Return Trip:	Speed	Time	Distance	Grade
71.....	30.8	58 sec.	1,540	1.8 ft. dec.
69.....	30.8		1,150	1.5 ft. dec.
68.....	35.5	45 "	1,510	21.1 ft. dec.
66.....	33.5	52 "	1,210	Level.
64.....	34.2	40 "	1,105	2.3 ft. asc.

Return Trip:	Speed	Time	Distance	Grade
64.....	33.5	45 "	1,405	2.3 ft. asc.
66.....	34.2	57 "	1,135	Level.
68.....	40.0	38 "	1,150	21.1 ft. asc.
70.....	30.8	39 "	1,240	1.5 ft. asc.

The power for operating the brake is derived from the compression of the draw-bar by the momentum of the train, the compression acting by a system of levers on a pair of friction pulleys. One of these is of soft metal, and is cast on the axle. The other is of brass, and is mounted on a transverse spindle, so arranged that the faces of the pulleys are brought in contact, and produce an amount of retardation corresponding to the compression. The brake is automatic in its action, acts independently upon each car, and is entirely under the control of the engineer. It acts only when the car is moving forward or toward the engine, and develops the same braking power no matter which end of the car is foremost. Only one truck need be equipped with the device to operate all the brakes on a car, whether double or single.

The Railway News, of Philadelphia, will heretofore be published weekly instead of monthly as heretofore. It is handsomely printed, readable, independent and enterprising, and has fairly won the prosperity of which its change to a weekly is a substantial evidence.



THE ROTARY STEAM SNOW SHOVEL AT WORK.

The CAR-BUILDER for October last, contained an illustrated description of a new rotary steam snow shovel for clearing railway tracks, but which had not then been put to a practical trial. Several important changes have since been made in the details of its construction, by which it has been rendered in the highest degree effective for the service designed.

A trial test of the machine, in its improved and perfected form, was made on the 28th of March last, on the Buffalo Creek Railroad, in the vicinity of Buffalo, and its performance is shown in the accompanying engraving made from an instantaneous photograph taken while the test was in progress. The machine was pushed into the drifts by a consolidation locomotive, the cutters effectually clearing the track by throwing the snow so far away that it is not likely to fall or be blown back again. It was also tried on another piece of track where the accumulated lee was hard and compact, and was equally successful in cutting a path through it. Its performance was witnessed by a number of railway officers, among whom were Mr. Geo. W. Dowse, Superintendent of the Buffalo Creek Railroad, and Mr. Charles A. Bryant, Superintendent of the Buffalo & Southwestern, whose commendatory letters are appended to the detailed description of the machine which follows:

The knife-wheel and shovels for fan-wheel are driven by two cylinders 17 in. diameter by 22 in. stroke. The boiler is of locomotive type and is 50 in. diameter, with a fire-box 60 in. long, 34 in. wide, 66 in. deep. There are 165 flues 2 in. diameter and 11 ft. 2 in. long. The total heating surface is 1,030 sq. ft.

Boiler and engines are securely fastened to the main frame of heavy I-iron 12 in. deep by 5 in. wide, the front end of which receives the strong bed-plate and pillow-block castings carrying the fan-wheel and knife-wheel shafts, and at right angles to the latter the engine shafts. There is also an outside frame of channel iron for the purpose of carrying the car-body, which incloses the boiler and the whole machinery. The front bed-plate casting, with main pillow-block extends the whole width of the outside frame, which is 9 ft. 6 in. It is well ribbed to enable it to receive the six gussets of $\frac{1}{2}$ in. steel plates which carry the drum, and to which latter the gussets are fastened by means of $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $\frac{3}{4}$ in. by $\frac{1}{2}$ in. double angle-irons. The drum is otherwise well braced to the frame to enable it to bear all the strains and shocks which might occur in going through deep drifts.

The face-wheel shaft is hollow, and the shaft of the knife-wheel revolves within it. The ball-and-socket bearings at each end are of considerable length. The space between these bearings is used as a receptacle for oil, which latter will last for a considerable length of time. The solid shaft, after passing through the hollow shaft for some distance, rests at the back end in a thrust-bearing, to provide against the fore-and-aft thrust of the knife-wheel.

The motion of the knife-wheel and fan-wheel is transferred from the engines by means of beveled gears, one gear on the bed-

low shaft and one on the solid-shaft gearing each into both of the gears of the separate engine shafts, so that one engine must run in the opposite direction from the other engine. There is a slight difference in the diameter of the gear-wheels, the wheels on the engine shafts being the largest, having 40 teeth of $\frac{3}{8}$ in. pitch, and those of the fan-wheel and knife-wheel 33 teeth; therefore, while the engine-shaft makes 175 revolutions, the knife and fan-wheels will make 200 revolutions, each in opposite directions.

The arrangement for reversing the knives for the purpose of cutting the snow from either direction, that is, either from the right or from the left, is somewhat difficult to explain explicitly without referring to a drawing. There are four knives consisting of $\frac{1}{2}$ -in. steel plate 40 in. long and 24 in. wide. They swing on the knife-arms, which latter extend from a square wrought-iron hub to a bearing fastened to an angle-iron at the circumference of the wheel, which is 8 ft. 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ in. diameter. The space between the knives is occupied by the plates of steel $\frac{3}{8}$ in. thick, forming sectors of a circle. They are fastened to the angle-iron on the circumference, and radially to four other spokes of wrought-iron between the knife-arms. The knives are held in a position forming an angle of about 30 degrees with the above-named sector plates, leaving openings of about 12 in. between the edges of the knives and the edges of the plates. At the end of the knives next to the hub the bearings have attached to them gear segments, which again gear into others, each of the latter having one strong bevel wheel tooth attached, which projects over the end of the square hub next to the end of the fan-wheel shaft, but does not come in contact with the latter. The end of the fan-wheel shaft next to the square hub of the knife-wheel forms a hub, and is provided with a deep annular groove to receive a ring 4 in. wide with four bevel wheel teeth, corresponding to the teeth of the second segment gear of the square hub. The bevel wheel ring can slide in and out on the central part of the fan-wheel hub a distance of 3 in., and may thus be engaged with the four segments of the square hub, or may be disengaged after the work of reversing the knives has been performed, which is done automatically. The first gear segments are each provided with two notches, corresponding to the two positions of the knives, and a four-winged clutch latches into these notches, holding the knives in position. The clutch may be disengaged by sliding it parallel with the axis of the shaft, which is done simultaneously with the sliding of the bevel wheel ring, bringing the latter to gear with the second segment gears, and the knives being free, they will swing over to the other cutting position when the bevel wheel ring is allowed to return.

After this work of reversing the knives has been performed, the ring and clutch fly back, the clutch fastening the knives again, and the ring in the same instant disengaging the gears. The clutch has four rods attached, passing through the square hub, and connected to a sleeve back of the hub. Springs in the hub keep it in

proper place. The bevel wheel ring also connects by means of rods to a sleeve around the hollow shaft, and springs keep it disengaged from the gears. Two rods behind the fan-wheel hub pass outside the shaft through the pillow block, and are attached to a ring-shaped plate on the shaft, to which a spring-latch arrangement is attached, so that when the ring-shaped plate is forced forward by means of a lever combination at a certain position of knife and fan-wheel, the clutch and bevel wheel ring are both moved forward.

The engines are then slowly reversed, and the latch on the hollow shaft disengages at the proper place, fastens the knives, and disengages the gears, and the shovel is ready to do its work again in the opposite direction.

The opening of the spout can also be changed so as to cast the snow on the proper side corresponding to the motion of the fan-wheel.

The spout starts from the circumference on the top of the drum with an opening of 6 ft. Part of the sheet on each side forming the circumference of the drum leads off tangentially at an angle of about 50°; so that if such sheet from each side were continued to the vertical center line, the vertex of an angle would be formed there, but the sheets being cut off, they leave an opening of about 42 in. measured horizontally.

In order to form an opening on either side of the center line of the drum, a cap or plate is introduced which swings at the vertex, forming there a bearing on each side of the wheels, which inclose the opening fore and aft. This plate continues at the same angle as the sheets from the drum, and rests on the latter. The shaft on the top of the cap plate running across from sheet to sheet extends beyond the back sheet to receive a chain wheel, and a chain runs from there below to a pinion, to the shaft of which a hand wheel is attached by which the cap may be changed to either side of the spout. A pawl with ratchet-wheel on the pinion shaft keeps the cap in its position. There is also an arrangement attached to the bearings of the cap-shaft by which the cap may be raised or lowered in the center for the purpose of changing the angle.

At an angle of 30°, and at 300 revolutions of the fan-wheel, the horizontal distance thrown (if the snow is well enough packed) would be about 248 ft. and the vertical height about 74 ft.

At the trial near Buffalo the number of revolutions was not noted, but the distance thrown was reported to be 305 ft., and from this it is calculated that the fan-wheel must have made at least 210 revolutions.

To avoid any danger of throwing the whole machine from the track in case of ice having formed inside the rails, an ice-breaker is attached in front of the forward wheels of the front truck. This ice-breaker consists of two strong pieces of steel inside, in the shape of a large planing tool, projecting about 2 in. below the tops of the rails and placed inside them. They are attached to a frame which swings on the axle, and may be raised when required from the inside of the house.

There is also a flange attached in rear of the back wheels of

the forward trucks, to remove the snow remaining on and between the rails and not taken away by the shovel. The attachment is made in the same manner as the ice-breaker. It may also be raised when necessary. A steam brake is attached to the wheels of the rear truck.

The principal dimensions of the machine are as follows:

Distance apart of centers of trucks	16 ft.	8 in.
Center of front truck to center of rear truck	5	1
Extreme length of drum	5	1
Extreme length of frame from back of drum	34	2
Width of lower	12	8
Height of machine to top of spout	12	8
Width of lower	9	9
Length of body of lower	28	4
Length of rear of lower	31	6
Weight of entire machine, about 45 tons.		

The machines are made by the Cooke Locomotive Works, Paterson, N. J., and the office of the Rotary Steam Snow Shovel Co. is in the same city.

The shovel tried at Buffalo is now on exhibition at the round houses of the Chicago & Atlantic Railroad, Chicago, and can be seen by any who feel an interest in the subject.

COOKE LOCOMOTIVE & MACHINE CO.

PATERSON, N. J., April 10, 1888.

J. S. Leslie, President Rotary Steam Snow Shovel Co.
DEAR SIR: In reference to your steam snow shovel which I would say, that considering the severe test to which it was subjected, its performance was highly satisfactory and beyond our most sanguine expectations. The railroad subject to snow blockades would be able, with the use of your machines, to keep their road open in the most severe storms, causing a great saving in running stock and delays, and making the machine almost indispensable.

Yours truly, JOHN S. COOKE, PRES.

NEW YORK, LAKE ERIE & WESTERN R. R. CO.

BUFFALO & SOUTHERN DIVISION,

BUFFALO, April 2, 1888.

J. S. Leslie, President Rotary Steam Snow Shovel Co.
DEAR SIR: I witnessed the trial test of your steam snow shovel on the Buffalo Creek R. R. in this city, on Saturday, March 28, and am satisfied that it will do you much good.

For the benefit of managers of lines that are bothered with snow to any great extent, the trial machine was made in a heavy, wet snow, varying from two to six feet in depth, and which was more or less mixed with sand that had blown in from the beach of Lake Erie. The shovel dug a clean channel through this and threw the snow from 100 to 200 feet from the track.

The test was undoubtedly the most severe one that the shovel could have been put to.

In my opinion, the steam shovel is indispensable on roads with two or more main tracks, that are in any way bothered with snow.

Yours very truly, CHARLES A. BRENN.

Supt. R. & S. W. Div.

BUFFALO CREEK R. R. CO.

BUFFALO, April 1, 1888.

J. S. Leslie, President Rotary Steam Snow Shovel Co.

DEAR SIR: At the recent trial of your rotary steam snow shovel, made upon the tracks of this company, the tracks selected to be cleared of snow had been covered with snow all winter and not in use by us, near the lake front, with no obstruction to break the wind, snow storms coming from the west and off the lake. The snow had become compact and solid from two to six feet deep, and much to the astonishment of all present and there were many prominent and practical railroad men, your plow cut a clean swath ten feet wide, throwing the snow high in the air over a 32-foot trestle, and 200 feet into the canal, resembling a stream of water from the nozzle of a gun. So soon did the plow do its work, your roadmaster, who was present, ran the tape over the distance, in order to be accurate as to distance and height, which I can vouch for. I can say it is a wonderful invention and will do you all represent, and, as to the doubters, one single test will more than convince. As to its usefulness, it can be no excuse for plain men lines being blocked with snow with one of these plows on hand.

Yours truly, GEO. W. DOWE, Asst. Supt.

Technical Books for Car-Builders.

A correspondent writes to us as follows:

"I want to get a book that will give me the method for calculating the dimensions of a piece of wood or iron to carry a given load in a bridge, girder or other similar structure. I need a book which will give plain instructions, such as a common man can understand without the aid of a mathematician. You know that most of the scientific writers in getting up their books use terms and calculations which no man short of a professor of mathematics can understand. I have the last edition of Hawley's Pocket-Book. It treats of a great variety of subjects, but in a very brief manner. The fault is that it is not a technical text book that is level to the comprehension of mechanics and others whose mechanical studies have been confined to the rules and methods of arithmetic. Although the need is urgent, it is difficult to see how it can fully be provided for. Engineering treatises and text books are necessarily technical, and can not be simplified without limiting their distinctive sphere of usefulness. As well might a treatise on algebra be simplified by being reduced to the level of arithmetic. In such case there would be no mathematics and not a whit more of arithmetic. It is not the fault of the general run of scientific text books that they can not be understood by everybody, but it is the fault or the misfortune of those who consult them that they are not acquainted with certain branches of rudimentary knowledge which are absolutely essential. It is not surprising that people who have forgotten some of the more complex elements of arithmetic which they learned at school, should be puzzled at the sight of Arabic numerals combined with algebraic signs."

This is very well understood by the authors and compilers of technical treatises, and many of these works are simplified as much as possible in order to adapt them to the comprehension of laymen, extend their usefulness and at the same time increase the profit on sales. Most of hand and pocket-books that are so extensively used, necessarily embrace a wide range of subjects, and the space allotted to each is therefore limited. Usually there is a preliminary chapter containing explanations of the elementary principles of algebra, and of the various signs and symbols used in mathematics. These chapters, if carefully studied, will be a great help to the uninitiated reader, and the beginner of algebra will be stripped of all his terrors. The higher mathematics, so called, are not always needed for determining the size of trusses, beams, posts, etc. Most of the rules and calculations are called "practical methods," which, with the aid of the tables, render arithmetical calculation quite unnecessary.

Troutwine's Hand-Book is probably the best adapted to the wants of our correspondents. It is intended for practical men who have a good knowledge of arithmetic, and can lay off a diagram to scale. The last edition contains some 700 closely printed pages, and a new one very greatly enlarged will soon be issued. In

either of these will be found an abundance of information of the kind asked; for by our correspondent, arranged for easy reference and comprehension. Molesworth's Pocket-Book, an English work, contains much valuable information upon the same subjects, some of which are treated in a very clear and simple manner. Hamilton's Useful Information for Railway Men, was originally issued in the interest of the Ramage Wheel and Foundry Company, but has since been revised and enlarged and put upon the market in the usual way. It is comparatively inexpensive, but too much should not be expected of it.

Templeton's Hand-Book has been issued in two editions. The first and larger one is printed in England. Neither of them is as comprehensive as Hawley's or Troutwine's, but they are popular on account of the simplicity of the rules contained in them. Nyström's Pocket-Book is full of information for steam and mechanical engineers. Little use is made in it of the higher mathematics, but all the rules are given in formula, and hence it can hardly be said to be popular.

Prof. Thurston's three volumes on Materials of Engineering are works of standard excellence. They do not indicate the sizes of material used in construction, but its quality, strength, etc. The last edition of Haswell's work, of which our correspondent speaks, contains a large amount of information which can not be found elsewhere. Most of the errors contained in previous editions have been corrected in this one, and it is practically a new book. Every car-builder's library should be complete without these three books by Haswell and Troutwine. The latter, indeed, is indispensable.

The Green Island shops of the Delaware & Hudson Canal Co. are working about 300 men. The houses in which the cars are stored during the winter are full, there being some 24 passenger coaches inside in addition to 12 stored in the yard. Most of these have been recently practically new. New linings, lamps and seats have been put in, and several cars have had new timbers in the floors. These latter cars were originally built with cross-framing. There are six of these coaches that have been altered in this way. The shops are about to build a new combination car. Six baggage cars have been overhauled and put in condition for the Summer business. On one of the baggage cars, a new scraper and plunger have been applied. It is similar to that in use on the Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg road. The plows are hung on slides, and are raised and lowered by levers inside the car. They are supported in a horizontal direction by long rods which bear on the ends of a half elliptic spring. The object of this is to give an elastic connection in case of meeting with an obstruction. There are two pairs of scrapers which are used for going in opposite directions. These shops have the same fire organization as that at Oneonta. It is on record that they have had a steam playing upon a building in 15 seconds from the time the alarm was struck.

Book Notices.

TABLES FOR FIELD ENGINEERS. BY ADAMS SLIES; 156 pages; 4 x 7 inches in size. Published for the author.

This neatly printed, little work contains those tables which the field engineer in railroad survey commonly finds necessary. The tables are arranged in a peculiarly convenient manner, and have been adapted especially to the wants of the class for whom they are intended. The opening chapters give concise explanations of the tables, with rules for their use.

THEORY OF TRANSVERSE STRAINS AND ITS APPLICATION TO THE DESIGN OF RAILROAD BUILDINGS. BY R. G. HAINES; 320 pages; 15 illustrations; 6 x 9 inches in size. John Wiley & Co.

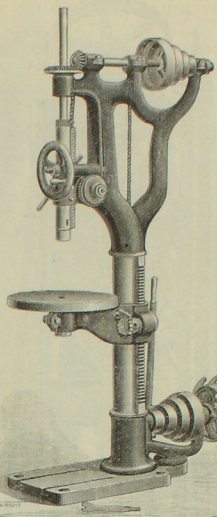
This work, although written with a view to the wants of builders and students of architecture, will be found useful to all who have to undertake the structural use of wood or iron. Graphical methods have been largely employed, and many of the more abstruse parts of the subject have been treated in this way. The result has been a great gain in simplicity and clearness. Elaborate tables are given for the transverse strains of both wood and iron. These tables are especially valuable, giving by inspection the dimensions for beams of most of our ordinary size, and of all the usual kinds of timber employed in construction in this country. The tables for rolled metal beams are equally valuable and quite elaborate. By means of references to the different articles the application of them is made very simple. The illustrations of the objects to which the tables are applied are the principal iron works of the whole country. The constructor in every department will find this work a valuable addition to his library.

STEAM MAKING ON BOILER PRACTICE, by Chas. A. Smith, C. E., Buffalo, N. Y., Buffalo, Chicago.

The aim of the author of this work has been to gather from the most approved sources, and embody in a volume of moderate size, a mass of information of special value to the builders and users of steam boilers of all varieties of sizes. Illustrated examples are given of the peculiarities of construction of stationary, locomotive, and marine boilers, with descriptions and specifications. The nature of heat, properties of steam, and the principles of combustion are elaborately treated; also a variety of collateral topics pertaining to boiler construction and management. Most of the examples chosen are mostly taken from American practice, and are the only ones the author considered sanctioned by general experience.

ARCHITECTS' AND BUILDERS' POCKET-BOOK, by Frank E. Kidder; 586 pages; 408 illustrations; 4 x 7 inches in size. John Wiley & Co.

This is a new work intended to take the same place for architects and builders as Troutwine's pocket-book does for engineers. The practical facts, rules and tables are presented in as convenient and concise a form as possible, and to the railway man who has buildings to design and construct, whether they be stations, sheds, round-houses or depots, this manual will be invaluable. The chapters on foundations, masonry, retaining walls, etc., though short, are the point and cover the subject satisfactorily, while those devoted to wrought iron-work used in construction of a fire-proof character are all that are needed by any ordinary builder. The illustrations are numerous and beautifully engraved and printed.



Davis' Improved Upright Drill Press.

The engraving represents a new and improved upright drill press, manufactured by W. P. Davis, North Bloomfield, N. Y. The drill has 4 1/2-inch column, will swing 30 inches on face plate. From the base table to the end of spindle is 48 inches. The diameter of face plate is 14 inches. The sleeve and face plate is made to raise and lower by merely pushing down on handle or raising up, it being accurately balanced by a weight inside of column. It can be changed with ease and in less time than any other drill made. The spindle is of steel and is held in an arm that is made to swing over, the same as a planer-head, and by so doing work can be drilled at any degree or angle required. The table swings around the column, and also turns on the sleeve as desired, so that it will drill at any point on the face plate without moving the work on it. The drill is provided with a screw-feed, or hand-wheel, which has a brass nut, and the spindle is connected to the screw with a brass cap nut. Each drill is provided with a chuck for the Morse-taper sharp drills, but if desired, Rees's patent drill chuck will be furnished at manufacturer's prices. The gears are cut, both spindles and screws are made of steel, and the sleeve is made to fasten with handle by clamping to column.

The drill has, in connection with the screw-feed, a lever feed for small quick drilling and counter-sinking, by which, for many kinds of work, double the amount can be turned off than with the ordinary screw-feed. The drill is provided with counter-shaft, pulleys, hangers, belt-shifter and hanger-plank complete, ready to attach as soon as received.

Great pains have been taken to produce a first-class tool, so arranged to give great strength, accurate work with simplicity and ease of handling, at a price that will insure a large sale with satisfaction to the purchaser.

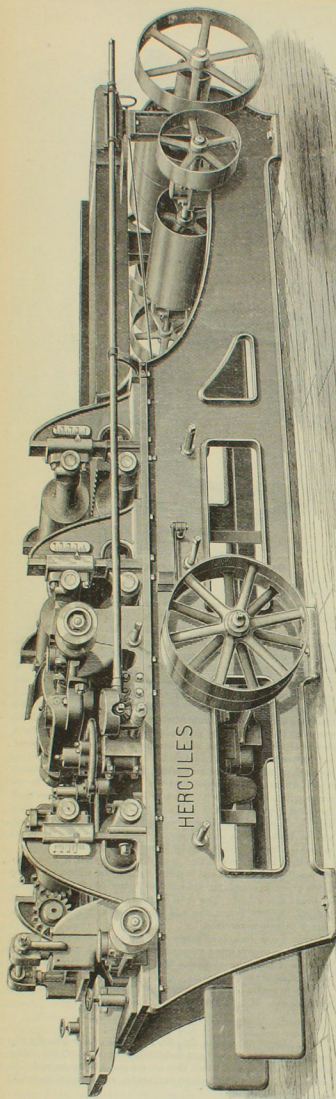
Drills to center of 30 inches. High quick return. Steel shafts and spindles. Weight, 600 pounds. Price, \$100.

THE AMERICAN BRAKE CO., St. Louis, Mo., have issued a new and sumptuously printed and embellished catalogue of the different styles of brakes of which they are the manufacturers, and comprising their automatic freight car brake, and several forms of steam driver-brakes.

The freight car brake is applied by compression of the draw-bar from resistance at the head of the train. Its construction and operation, together with the various parts and connections, are illustrated and explained in the catalogue. Most of the time, it is said to have been working successfully for years upon a large number of cars. The numerous tests that have been made and published from time to time are not given, for the reason obviously that railway men are already familiar with them. It is stated, in a general way, however, that a train of 25 or more loaded cars, at a speed of 25 miles an hour on a descending grade, can always be stopped within its length. The cost of the brake per car complete is \$15.

Of the driver-brakes, one has a horizontal cylinder, and is applicable to engines that are so equipped. Most of the driver-brakes have an upright cylinder, and can be applied where the distance between drivers is as little as three inches; there is also a spring toggle driver-brake which gives to the toggle an elastic action and prevents undue strain and wear upon the parts from a too rigid leverage. A tender brake is also shown, which is recommended to be used in connection with the company's driver-brakes. The price of driver and tender brake is \$200, and of driver brake only, \$150. A list of over 100 roads is given, that are using the company's brakes to a greater or less extent.

THE A. FRANKLIN SPRING CO. (Limited) have removed their office in Chicago, from 246 Clark street to Adams Express Building, Rooms 13 and 14. Joseph M. Ryan is agent for the company in Chicago.



SCHECK'S NEW PATTERN "HERCULES" PLANING AND MATCHING MACHINE.

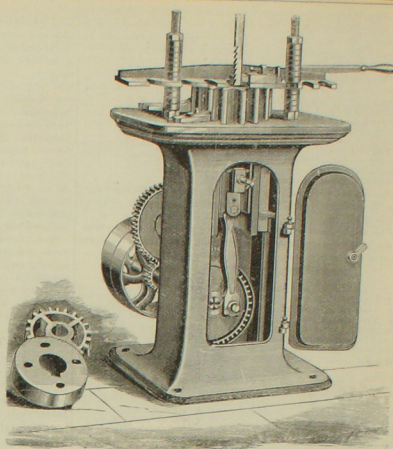
ber stamped upon it. Should a piece become badly worn or broken, it is only necessary to write or telegraph the letter and number of the part, and it can be replaced without delay and guaranteed to fit.

The machines are made with 6 or 8 feed rolls and in three widths, 8 1/2, 14 and 24 inches wide, and will work 4, 6 or 8 inches thick. They weigh from 8,800 to 12,000 pounds. Being so heavy, they are shipped by rail, and are usually adapted to the requirements of the manufacturer.

For circulars and other particulars address the manufacturer, H. B. Schenck, Middletown, Dutchess County, New York, U. S. A.

The cylinders are of forged steel, slotted on four sides, and have extra long tool steel running in long bearings. The pressure bars for both upper and under cylinders are adjustable to and from the knives, and the distance of irregular work can be done. The feed rolls are 8 1/2 inches wide, and are of tool steel, and are very heavy gear. They run in long self-oiling bearings. Each one is provided with an improved swing chip-breaker.

Among the many other important features of these machines is the numbering of all the parts. Each part has its letter and number stamped upon it.



Davis' Patent Key-Seater and Slotting Machine.

The frame of this machine is made of one casting together with the ways, and is therefore very strong and cannot get out of line. The gears are 1 1/2 face and are all cut gears. The connecting rod is so arranged as to keep chips and dirt from falling into crank pin. The gears are all cased and therefore are in no danger from anything getting into them (this casing is not shown in cut). The ways are bored-out and top of frame faced by putting frame on a mandrel and facing up top of column in lathe, the top is placed on both sides, and by this arrangement every part is brought perfect and true. The saw clamp is very handy and requires but a very short time to change cutters. The stud pins to clamp are provided with washers and so arranged that the clamp can be placed between them at any height required and will not drop down. A very simple arrangement is also furnished to give any desired draft to key seat required, also any depth, and every one can be made the same; this is a point long sought for and is now made to work so perfect that this machine can be used in all shops where key seating is required. The pulleys are 13 inches in diameter and 4 1/2 inches in face and should make 350 revolutions per minute. This machine will cut from 1/4-inch to 1-inch key seats, and work very fast. Each machine is furnished with 1/2-inch and 3/4-inch cutters.

Price of machine, \$100; price of cutters, each:

1/4-inch.....	\$7.00	3/4-inch.....	\$12.00
1/2-inch.....	8.25	1 1/8-inch.....	4.50
3/4-inch.....	9.50	1 1/4-inch.....	5.00
1-inch.....	10.75	1 3/8-inch.....	4.25
1 1/8-inch.....	12.00	1 1/2-inch.....	4.00
1 1/4-inch.....	13.25	1 3/4-inch.....	5.00

Manufactured by W. P. Davis, North Bloomfield, N. Y.

The Cincinnati Forge & Iron Co. have purchased the plant of the Cincinnati Steam Forge Co., which has been idle since October. The works are now manufacturing driving, truck and car axles and other forgings. Mr. P. De Tangle is vice-president and manager. He had been president and manager of the former company. The other officers, Messrs. C. Polak, Block and Benjamin, are members of the firm of Block & Polak in Cincinnati, and Block, Polak & Co. in Chicago, and are well known among railway men and car-builders.

THE CINCINNATI CORRUGATING CO. have issued three handsome illustrated circulars, one of which is descriptive of their corrugated, or crimped, iron panelled ceilings, with directions for putting them on; another describes an improvement in iron roofing by the application of water-proof packing between the joints of the sheets, with directions for laying the same; and a third shows the style and construction of the company's corrugated iron shutters for buildings, with specifications that should accompany orders.

THE FINTSCH LIGHTING CO. has removed its office from 19 William street, New York, to the "Washington Building," No. 1 Broadway, Room 87.

THE OFFICE OF THE MAXX'S BUDDER CAR CO. has been removed from 11 Pine street to the Wells Building, 18 Broadway, New York.

Employment.

WANTED.—By a first-class Draughtsman and practical Car-builder of long experience and with best references, employment in a railroad car shop, either as foreman or draughtsman. Address "H. G.," Office of NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER.

WANTED.—A position as Designer or Foreman of Painting Department in the car shops of a railroad or car manufacturing, by a man who is thoroughly competent, has had large experience, and can furnish good recommendations. Address "Designer," Office of NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER.

Our Directory.

We note the following changes since our last issue. Our readers will do us a great favor by giving us prompt notice of any changes that may come to their knowledge or of any errors that may be noticed in our list.

Beverington & Ireland.—Charles M. Masters has been appointed Master Mechanic, with office in Rutland, Vermont.

Cincinnati & Eastern.—P. W. Naughton has been appointed Master Mechanic in place of J. C. Homer, resigned.

Louisville & Nashville.—J. T. Harahan has been appointed Assistant General Manager.

Missouri Pacific.—John Hewitt having resigned as Superintendent of Locomotive and Car Departments, that office has been abolished, and O. A. Haynes has been appointed Inspector of Locomotives, Cars and Machinery. Joseph Herrin has been appointed Superintendent of all lines in Texas.

New York Central Sleeping Car Co.—F. H. Collett is appointed District Superintendent, in place of W. S. Odell, resigned.

New York, Chicago & St. Louis.—M. M. Rodgers has been appointed Purchasing Agent.

New York, Lake Erie & Western.—Wm. Litz has been appointed Master Mechanic of the Buffalo Division, in place of G. B. Rose, resigned.

New York Philadelphia & Norfolk.—W. H. Dympe has been appointed Superintendent, in place of James McConkey, resigned.

Norfolk & Western.—Charles Blackwell has resigned the office of Superintendent of Motive Power of this road and of the Shenandoah Valley roads.

Northern Pacific.—J. R. Cable has resigned the office of Superintendent of the Rocky Mountain Division, and F. W. Gilbert has been appointed in his place.

Silver Lake.—C. W. S. Nobles has been appointed Superintendent of this road.

Union Pacific.—Day K. Smith has resigned the office of Superintendent of the South Park Division.

Wabash, Chester & Western.—Robert Meek has been appointed Superintendent of this road.

Wabash, St. Louis & Pacific.—W. J. Brokaw has been appointed Master Mechanic of Western Division, in place of W. H. Selly, resigned. John McKenna has resigned as Master Mechanic, at Peru, Ind., and A. W. Quackenbush has been appointed Assistant Master Mechanic, and Thos. Anderson Master Car Builder, at that place.

Woodruff Sleeping & Parlor Coach Co.—Wm. A. Wiener has been appointed Superintendent of Parlor Cars on Long Island, with office at Long Island City, N. Y. C. S. Lenoir has also been appointed Superintendent of this company, with office at St. Louis, Mo.

THE LINGERWOOD MANUFACTURING CO., New York, have built a special pilot-driver engine for the Central Railroad of Georgia, and two hoisting engines for the Pennsylvania Railroad Co.

How natural it is to try to get *something* for *nothing*, and expect satisfaction in the use of materials that look well but have no real merit. This is exemplified in painting cars as much as anywhere. The Perfect Method Paints manufactured by us insure durability and saving of time otherwise lost in repainting, or loss by decay of the wood and rust of the iron when the paint has perished, as most of the ordinary paint soon does.

THE SHERWIN-WILLIAMS CO.,

CLEVELAND & CHICAGO.

Manuf'rs High Grade Paints and Colors for Railway use.

Established 1856.

Shipman & Bolen, Mfrs, of fine
Railway Varnishes.
Our Varnishes excel in durability.
Newark, New Jersey.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE

National Car-BUILDER

For 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884.

Price, \$3 Each.

OCEANIC Steam Laundry COMPANY.

RAILROAD,
STEAMSHIP, HOTEL AND
RESTAURANT WORK.

630 GRAND AND 32 to 38 BISHOP STREETS.

CHAS. ZUNT, Manager. JERSEY CITY, N. J. TELEPHONE CALL 214.

THE DETROIT VENTILATOR,
Which carries a powerful Current of Air directly through the Urinal and Hopper
for Passenger Cars and Steamboat Closets while in motion or standing, hence doing
away with all mephitic odors, to the health and comfort of their patrons.

MCGOVERN & WILLSON,
PROPRIETORS,
185 Thirteenth Street, - - 64 Baker Street,
DETROIT, MICH.

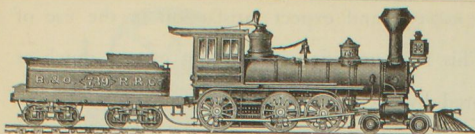
THE MANN BOUDOIR CAR.
PRIVACY, LUXURY, COMFORT. PERFECT VENTILATION.
Run regularly on express trains between
NEW YORK AND BOSTON (via Springfield).
N. Y., N. H. & H. and BOSTON & ALBANY Railroads.
Leave New York 10:30 P. M. Leave Boston 10:30 P. M.
CHICAGO and DETROIT (Niagara Falls Short Line).
WABASH and the BALTIMORE & OHIO RAILROADS.
Leave Chicago 8:40 P. M. Leave Detroit 9:40 P. M.
CHICAGO & ST. LOUIS, over the WABASH, ST. LOUIS & PACIFIC RAILWAY.
Leave Chicago daily 10:00 P. M. Leave St. Louis daily 8:00 P. M.
CINCINNATI and LOUISVILLE, over the OHIO & MISSISSIPPI RAILWAY.
Leave Cincinnati daily 10:00 P. M. Leave Louisville 1:45 A. M.
BALTIMORE and CINCINNATI, H. & O. R. R., "Limited" Express.
Leave Baltimore 1:00 P. M. Leave Cincinnati 7:00 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS and CINCINNATI, QUEEN and CLEVELAND ROUTE.
Leave New Orleans daily 10:00 A. M. and 10:00 P. M. Leave Cincinnati daily, 9:30 A. M. and 8:47 P. M.
NEW ORLEANS & ATLANTA.
Leave New Orleans 9:00 P. M. daily. Leave Atlanta 1:30 P. M. daily.
CINCINNATI and JACKSONVILLE, Fla.
Leave Cincinnati 8:47 P. M. and 9:00 A. M. daily. Leave Jacksonville 8:50 P. M. and 7:40 A. M. daily.
CINCINNATI and VINCENNES, Ind.
Leave Cincinnati 8:30 A. M. and 8:47 P. M. daily. Leave Vincennes 8:00 P. M. & daily.
DINING CAR SERVICE. NEW YORK AND BOSTON (via SPRINGFIELD).
Mann's Boudoir Car Company runs elegant Dining Cars on the trains between New York and Boston, leaving each city at 11:00 A. M. and 8:30 P. M. Mann's Boudoir Car Co. is now prepared to negotiate with railroad companies for placing its cars in regular service on their roads.
PRIVATE CARS.—The cars "Adeline Paul" and "Jasquebec," undoubtedly the most magnificent private cars in the world, are to let for long or short trips. They are provided with attendants, silver, table and bed linen complete. For further particulars and explanatory books apply to
MANN'S BOUDOIR CAR CO.,
WELLES BUILDING, 18 BROADWAY, NEW YORK.

THE NOYES MFG. CO.,
MANUFACTURERS OF AND DEALERS IN
RAILROAD SUPPLIES.
Noyes' Patent Liquid and Condensed Cooler, for
Cooling Railroad Car and Steam-
boat Journals.
The Ormsby Patent Car-Sash Balance and Lock
operates easily, does not rattle, holds the sash at any point.
47 India St., Boston, Mass.
P. NOYES, General Manager.

IMPROVED HOISTING ENGINES,
MANUFACTURED BY THE
LIDGERWOOD MFG. CO.
OFFICE AND SALESROOMS,
96 Liberty Street, New York.
G. S. WORMER & SONS, Agents,
Chicago, St. Louis and Detroit.
Over 150 different sizes and styles for ALL PURPOSES.
Also
MINING ENGINES.
J. H. HOUGHTON, Eastern Agent, 66 Canal Street, Boston.

THE CUMMER ENGINE CO.
• CLEVELAND OHIO •
SEND FOR 150 PAGE ILLS CATALOGUE.
Awarded Highest premiums at Cincinnati and Louisville Expositions of 1883, for "Best Automatic Engine." We will furnish anyone copies of the ORIGINAL ESTIMATES of several engine builders who claim they were not competing with us. They all entered in the same class with us, and none by deceptive Circulars (one headed "Pat. versus Fairhood") attempt to mislead. No premiums were offered for Condensing Engines.

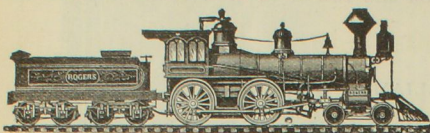
JAMES T. PATTEN,
RAILWAY EQUIPMENT.
REPRESENTING THE
Wason Mfg. Co., of Springfield, Mass. Portland Company, of Portland, Me.
RAILWAY CARS, ETC. LOCOMOTIVES.
18 BROADWAY (Welles Building), NEW YORK.



PITTSBURGH LOCOMOTIVE AND CAR WORKS,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Locomotive Engines for Broad or Narrow Gauge Roads,
From standard designs, or according to specifications, to suit purchasers.
Tanks, Locomotive or Stationary Boilers Furnished at Short Notice
D. A. Stewart, Prest. D. A. Wightman, Supt. Wilson Miller, Sec. & Treas.



ROGERS LOCOMOTIVE AND MACHINE WORKS,

PATERSON, N. J.

New York Office, 44 Exchange Place.

Manufacturers of Locomotive Engines and Tenders and other Railroad Machinery

J. S. ROGERS, President.
R. S. HUGHES, Secretary.
WM. E. HUDSON, Supt.

R. S. HUGHES, Treas.,
44 Exchange Place, New York.

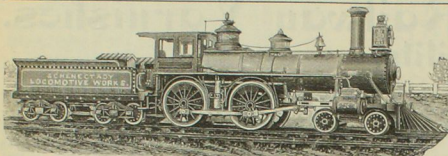
RHODE ISLAND LOCOMOTIVE WORKS,

PROVIDENCE, RHODE ISLAND.

EARL PHILIP MASON, Vice-President.
WILLIAM P. CHAPIN, Treasurer.

CHARLES FELIX MASON, President.
JOSEPH LYTGOE, Superintendent.

ARTHUR LIVINGSTON MASON, Secretary.
WILLIAM H. FENNER, Jr., Agent.



SCHENECTADY LOCOMOTIVE WORKS.

CHAS. G. ELLIS, President.
WALTER MCQUEEN, Vice-President.

EDWARD ELLIS, Treasurer.
A. J. FITKIN, Superintendent.

SCHENECTADY, N. Y.



FOUR-WHEEL-CONNECTED TANK LOCOMOTIVE.

H. K. PORTER
& CO.,

PITTSBURGH PA.



LOGGING LOCOMOTIVE

Builders of all Kinds of

LIGHT

Locomotives.

Send for Catalogue.



SHUNTING LOCOMOTIVE



TRADE

MARKS:

PHOSPHOR-BRONZE,

For Bearings of Locomotives, Cars and Machinery,
SLIDE VALVES, CYLINDER RINGS AND STEAM CONNECTIONS.
SAVES OIL AND REPAIRS, PREVENTS DELAY TO TRAINS, AND NEVER CUTS THE JOURNALS.

Pamphlets and particulars on application to

THE PHOSPHOR-BRONZE SMELTING CO., Limited,
Office, 512 Arch Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

Owners of the United States Phosphor-Bronze Patent. Sole Manufacturers of Phosphor-Bronze in the United States



DAMASCUS BRONZE,

Formerly Manufactured by the WESTINGHOUSE MACHINE CO., now made exclusively by the Damascus Bronze Company for BEARINGS for Locomotives, Cars and Machinery.
We would call the attention of Master Mechanics and Master Car-Builders to our

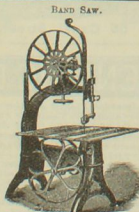
PEERLESS BEARING METAL.

Claiming it to have more Anti-Friction qualities and to be more durable than any Bronze or Brass in the market.

The Metal is for Sale Either in Ingot or Castings.

DAMASCUS BRONZE COMPANY, PITTSBURGH, PA.

MANUFACTURERS OF WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY.



HAND SAW.

The Latest Improved
MACHINERY
for
Railroad Car Shops.



OUTSIDE MOLDER.

Planers, Vertical
Car Tenoners,
Gaining,
Tenoning,
Rotary Mor-
tising Machines.



INSIDE MOLDER.

C. B. ROGERS & Co., MANUFACTORY, NORWICH, CONN.
WAREROOMS, 169 Liberty St. New York.

EWALD IRON COMPANY,

OWNERS AND OPERATORS OF

—TENNESSEE ROLLING WORKS.—

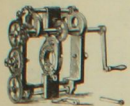
Tennessee Charcoal Bloom Boiler Plate, Flange, Fire Box, Sheet, Bar and Stay-Bolt Iron.

ST. LOUIS OFFICE,

801 NORTH SECOND STREET.

MANUFACTURE CHARCOAL IRON EXCLUSIVELY.

PATENT PORTABLE CROSS-HEAD PIN TURNING MACHINE.



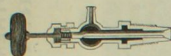
For turning CROSS-HEAD PINS or WRIST PINS when cast or forged solid in Locomotive Cross-Heads.

Descriptive circulars on application. Send stamp for Catalogue.

L. B. FLANDERS MACHINE WORKS,

PEDRICK & AYER, Proprietors,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.

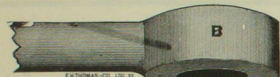
THE ATWOOD-SLATE SAFETY GAUGE VALVE.



Gives perfect control of the steam and water within the boiler to the engineer in charge, and affords safety from all harm resulting from the breaking of the valve. Simple in construction, having few points of wear, thoroughly positive in its action, can be packed at any time. An examination of this device is invited.

Address GEORGE DWIGHT, Jr., Springfield, Mass.

VAN DUSEN NUT LOCK.



A Perfect Nut Lock, Cheaper and Better than Jamb Nuts, or even Wooden Washers.

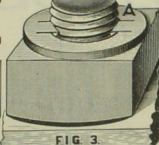
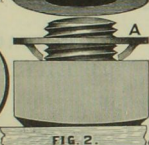


Fig. 1—A represents nut lock detached. Fig. 2—A, nut lock in position, ready to apply; B, the tool used in setting the lock—it is simply a bar of iron having a hole 1/2 inch larger than the bolt—when placed as indicated one or two smart blows with a hammer on the tool force the lock flat, the teeth entering the metal of the bolt. Fig. 3—d represents the lock applied.

Samples Furnished Free of Cost for Practical Tests. Difficult Tests Preferred.

SALES OFFICE: MANUFACTURED BY WORKS:
15 Gold St., New York, PEERLESS MFG. CO., Louisville, Ky.
Represented by THOMAS PROSSER & SON.

ROTARY STEAM SNOW SHOVEL MFG. CO.

The Rotary Steam Snow Shovel, manufactured by this company has been practically tested in the presence of prominent railroad men, and is acknowledged to be the most effective device ever invented and the only one that will work successfully. Every Machine guaranteed.

NEW YORK OFFICE:

203 East Sixteenth St.

WORKS:

Paterson, N. J.

THOMAS PRICE, LINCOLN, NEB.,
WESTERN AGENT.

W. D. WOOD & CO.'S
Limited.



PATENT PLAINISHED SHEET IRON.

Patented March 14, 1865; April 9, 1870; Sept. 19, 1873; Oct. 6, 1874; Jan. 11, 1879.

Guaranteed fully equal, in all respects, to the

IMPORTED RUSSIA IRON,

And at a much less price.

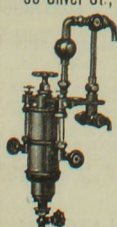
LOCOMOTIVE JACKET IRON

Our Specialty.

For sale by all the principal Metal Dealers in the large cities throughout the United States, and at their office.

111 Water Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

The Seibert Cylinder Oil-Cup Co.,
53 Oliver St., Boston, Mass.,



Manufacturers of
DOUBLE SIGHT-FEED
Locomotive
LUBRICATORS.

Under the Gates, Seibert and other patents,
For Oiling Cylinders
Continually,
whether Up or Down
Grade.

Also, Oiling Air-
Brake Pump from
One Cup.

Patent Approved by both the Eastern and Western Associations.

THE ASHTON NOISELESS BLOW-BACK VALVE.

Silent Relief to Locomotives.

Waste Steam used to heat Feed Water.

Restraints the use of Shovel.

Large Economy of Fuel.

Our Open-Pop Valve has an unrivaled reputation.

THE ASHTON VALVE CO., 271 Franklin St., Boston, Mass.

Rhode Island Tool Company,

MANUFACTURERS OF

COLD PUNCHED, SQUARE AND HEXAGON



MACHINERY NUTS

Specially Adapted for the Use of Locomotive and Engine Builders and Machinists Generally.

Samples Furnished on Application.

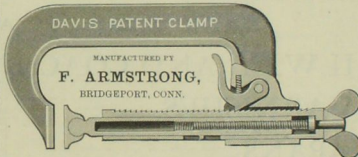
Small Forgings of all Kinds Made to Order.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE EGAN COMPANY,

(Successors to the Continental & Egan Company)

Most Improved and Patented WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY,
Nos. 255 to 257 WEST FRONT STREET, CINCINNATI, O., U.S.A.



PRICE LIST

Dones.
No. 1, opens 2 in., \$7.50
" 2, " 5 " 8.50
" 3, " 7 " 12.00

Sold by Leading
Hardware Dealers.

The new Clamp represented in the above cut, on account of combining the qualities of quick adjustment and durability, recommends itself as the most practical tool of the kind ever offered in the market. It has the special advantage over all others in clamping the work without displacement, being so constructed that in operating the plunger or screw it does not turn as in all other clamps, but is forced directly on the work by the thumb-screw.

These clamps are made of the best malleable iron, and a trial of them will prove the justice of my claim for their being not only the cheapest and easiest working, but the only practical adjustable clamp made.

NON-INFLAMMABLE
Elastic Fiberized Packing
FOR JOURNAL BOXES.
PATENTED 1884.

Nine pounds of our Packing takes the place of fifteen pounds of cotton or wool waste, giving perfect lubrication and showing a large saving in oil.

Particular attention is called to the elasticity of our Packing, which causes it to hold up to the journal and prevents it from sagging when saturated with oil, thus proving it superior to any Packing ever introduced.

THE ELASTIC PACKING MFG. CO., JERSEY CITY, NEW JERSEY.

\$\$\$ \$ SAVED \$\$\$ \$

1977 NINETEEN HUNDRED SEVENTY-SEVEN 1977
MACHINES

BOTH NEW AND SECOND-HAND

COMPRISING

MACHINE AND BLACKSMITH
TOOLS OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY IN ALL ITS
BRANCHES, PORTABLE ENGINES, UPRIGHT AND HOR-
IZONTAL STATIONARY ENGINES, 1 TO
300 HORSE POWER, S.C.F. & CO. LOCOMOTIVE FIRE-
BOX, HORIZONTAL, and UPRIGHT BOIL-
ERS, 1 TO 100 HORSE POWER, WATER WHEELS, COT-
TON AND WOOLLEN MACHINERY, STEAM
PUMPS, CRISTMILL MACHINERY,
Etc., FULLY DESCRIBED, AND
PRICES ANNEXED.

Send stamp for same; [stating what you want,] in our List No. 31.

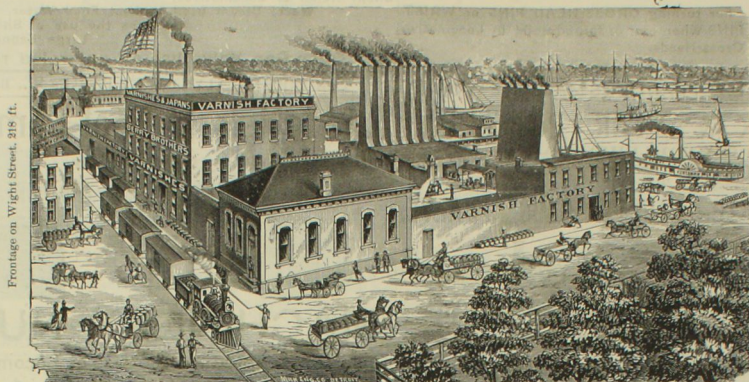
We have the Largest Assortment of Machinery to be found in the hands of any firm in the country.

Works and Main Office, S. C. FORSAITH & CO.
Manchester, N. H.

Branch Office and Warehouse, 209 Center street, New York City.

BERRY BROTHERS, DETROIT, MICH., MANUFACTURERS OF RAILWAY VARNISHES.

ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
USE BERRY BROTHERS'
RAILWAY VARNISHES.



ESTABLISHED IN 1858.
USE BERRY BROTHERS'
RAILWAY VARNISHES.
Frontage on Leif Street, 300 ft.

B. R. MILLER, General Agent.

ESTABLISHED 1770.

C. T. RAYNOLDS & CO.,

NEW YORK:
106 FULTON STREET.

CHICAGO, ILL.:
21 LAKE STREET.

MANUFACTURERS AND IMPORTERS OF

FINE RAILWAY AND COACH VARNISHES, SPECIALLY PREPARED PAINTS FOR RAILROAD USE.
COACH COLORS IN JAPAN

COACH JAPANS, PURE COLORS DRY AND GROUND IN OIL.
LIQUID DRYERS, etc., etc. FINE BRUSHES FOR CAR WORK.

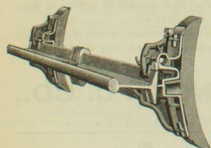
DAVID B. CROCKETT'S "PRESERVATIVE" AND "SPAR COMPOSITION."

C. D'W. GIBSON, Pres't

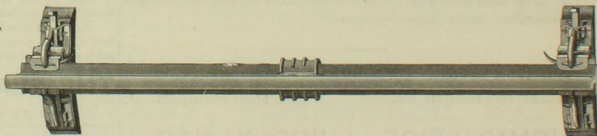
A. H. MARDEN, Treas.

GEO. P. JOHNSTON, Sec'y.

THE MARDEN CAR BRAKE COMPANY.

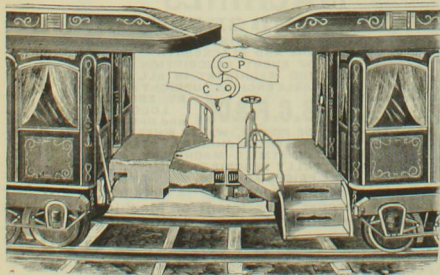


Indestructible Steel Beam.
Malleable Iron Head
To Fit any Shoe.
Security.
Durability.
Economy.



ROOM 3, SEARS BUILDING, - - - BOSTON, MASS.

THE COWELL PLATFORM & COUPLING.



The Only Device Forming a CONTINUOUS FLOOR Between Moving Cars,
and Making a Solid (Elastic) Train.

The tension of the Buffer Springs is applied after coupling the cars; it keeps the buffers always together, preventing all jerking in starting and bumping in stopping trains.

The Coupler (like the buffer) works perfectly with the Miller, costs no more, and uncouples easily by the use of one lever only.

The Cowell Freight Coupler is a combined Hook and Link Coupler—automatic in both cases. It may be seen on the Fitchburg R. R., N. Y. Central, Providence & Worcester, Mich. Central, Valley Ry., N. Y., N. H. & Hartford, etc.

The Passenger device is used on Flint & Pere Marquette, Western & Atlantic, Cincinnati, New Orleans & Texas Pacific, Newburgh, Dutchess & Conn., N. Y. Central, Mann Boudoir Cars and others having trial trains.

Address

THE COWELL PLATFORM AND COUPLING CO.,
CLEVELAND, O.

г. 26 на

John Porter, *Gen. Man.*..... Eldora, Ia.
Chicago, Milwaukee & St. Paul R. R.
4-84½g. 5.201 m. 626 lo. 19.018 cars.
Roswell Miller, *Gen. Man.*..... Milwaukee, Wis.
Jos. F. Tucker, *Asst. Gen. M.*..... Milwaukee, Wis.
J. T. Clark, *Gen. Supt.*..... Milwaukee, Wis.
A. I. Eading, *Asst. Gen. Supt.*..... Milwaukee, Wis.

J. T. Coker, <i>Pur. Agt.</i>	Milwaukee, Wis.
J. M. Lowry, <i>Gen. Mgt.</i>	Milwaukee, Wis.
E. Fairbank, <i>M. J.</i>	Milwaukee, Wis.
J. J. Jolic, <i>Supt. C. B. Dept.</i>	Milwaukee, Wis.
W. E. Kirtledge, <i>M. C. B.</i>	Milwaukee, Wis.
(1) C. M. and C. C. B. in Ill.:.....	Chicago, Ill.
Ch. & C. in Ia.....	Chicago, Ill.
L. B. Campbell, <i>Supt.</i>	Marion, Wis.
R. C. and Wis. Val. Diva.:.....	Marion, Wis.
G. Collins, <i>Supt.</i>	Milwaukee, Wis.
P. du C. and M. P. Diva.:.....	Milwaukee, Wis.
S. J. Collins, <i>Supt.</i>	Milwaukee, Wis.
(2) C. H. Prior, <i>Asst. Gen. Supt.</i>	Minneapolis, Minn.
H. D. H. Div., <i>W. M. Kelle, Supt.</i>	do.
W. K. Kelle, <i>Asst. Supt.</i>	Minneapolis, Minn.
Ia. & Minn. Div.: H. R. Williams, <i>Supt.</i>	do.
S. Minn. Div.: F. D. Underwood, <i>Supt.</i>	Lacrosse, Wis.
Riv. & Dub. Diva.: C. W. Case, <i>Supt.</i>	Dubuque, Ia.
Dubuque, Ia. & Minn. Diva.:.....	Dubuque, Ia.
Ia. & A. Div. Diva.: G. W. Sanborn, <i>Supt.</i>	Mason City, Ia.

8. C. & D. A. J. W. J. Underwood, *Supt.* Sioux City, Ia.
 9. F. H. Morton, *M. M.* Yankton, Dak.
 10. J. H. Moran, *P. & Gen. Supt.* Chicago, Ill.
 11. C. D. A. Olin, *Asst. Gen. Supt.* Racine, Wis.
 12. R. & S. W. Davis, *D. & L. Rush, Supt.* Racine, Wis.
 13. J. H. Olin, *M. M.* Racine, Wis.
 14. (Northern Div.) W. L. Root, *Asst. Supt.* Chicago, Ill.
 15. Wm. E. Kittredge, *M. C. B.* Milwaukee, Wis.
 16. Chicago, Rock Island & Pac. Ry.
 17. 18. C. & D. 1,381 m. 300 to 8,397 cars.
 19. R. E. Cable, *P. & Gen. Supt.* Chicago, Ill.
 20. A. Kimball, *V. P. & Gen. Supt.* Chicago, Ill.
 21. H. P. Boyce, *Asst. Gen. Supt.* Davenport, Ill.
 22. H. P. Boyce, *Pur. Agt.* Chicago, Ill.
 23. T. B. Twombly, *Asst. Supt.* Chicago, Ill.
 24. B. K. Verbyck, *Gen. M. C. B.* Chicago, Ill.
 25. Ill. Div.: R. H. Chamberlin, *Supt.* Chicago, Ill.
 26. E. Lester, *M. M.* Chicago, Ill.
 27. Sam. Sullivan, *M. M.* Chicago, Ill.
 28. Ia. Div.: Jno. Given, *Supt.* Des Moines, Ia.
 29. J. G. Crockett, *M. M.* Stuart, Ia.

K. & Des. M. Div.; Jno. Jive, *Supt. Des. Molins*, Ind.
S. W. Wakefield, M. M. *Kookuk*, Ind.
Henry Kummer, C. B. *Kookuk*, Ind.
So. W. Wakefield, C. B. *Kookuk*, Ind.
R. O. Carscadden, M. M. *Trenton*, Mo.
Chas. R. Best, M. C. B. *Trenton*, Mo.
Chicago, Saginaw & Canada R.R. (*See Det. L. & M.*)
Chicago, Saginaw & Canada R.R. (*See Ill. Cent.*)
Chicago, St. Louis & Pittsburgh R.R.
4-9 p. 635 m. 202 102 3,510 cars.
James C. Eads, *Manager* *Columbus*, G.
Wm. Collins, *Gen. Supt.* *Columbus*, G.
Edward B. Wall, *Supt. M. P.* *Columbus*, G.
1, 3 & 5 Divs.; J. F. Miller, *Supt. Richmond*, Ind.
Robert Curtis, M. M. *See Saginaw* *Columbus*, G.
J. C. Copeland, M. M. *See Saginaw* *Columbus*, G.
Wm. Swanson, M. M. *Indianapolis*, Ind.
W. C. Arp, *Gen. For.* *Indianapolis*, Ind.
2 & 4 Divs.; Chas. Watts, *Supt. Logansport*, Ind.

Chad, Starr, *Gen. C. S. Shops*, Logansport, Ind.
Chicago, St. Louis & W. R. R. 4-342, 152 m. 11. 1. 799.
P. E. Hinckley, *Gen. Man.* Chicago, Ill.
D. Lewis, *Pur. Agt.* Chicago, Ill.
A. E. Hocker, *St. C. R.* Chicago, Ill.
J. N. Chilson, *M. C. E.* Streator, Ill.
Chicago, St. Paul, Minneapolis & Omaha Ry.
4-342, 1,301 m. 181 lo. 5,450 cars.
W. M. Whitman, *Gen. Mgr.* St. Paul, Minn.
J. H. W. Wright, *Pur. Agt.* St. Paul, Minn.
Matt. Ellis, *M. C. E.* St. Paul, Minn.
J. Ellis, *Asst. M. C. E.* St. Paul, Minn.
H. L. Weston, *M. C. E.* St. Paul, Minn.
Ea. & No. Div.: A. A. Hobart, *Supt.* St. Paul, Minn.
St. Paul and Sioux City Div.:
H. Spencer, *Supt.* St. Paul, Minn.
G. Anderson, *Gen. Mgr.* Sioux City, Iowa.
Neb. Div.: Jas. McCabe, *Supt.* Omaha, Neb.
Chic., Tex. & Mexican Cent. Ry. (See *Cl.* 6, 118).
Chicago & Alton R. R. 4-342, 849 m. 213 lo. 6,108

T. M. Bates, *Supt. of Trains*, Bloomington, I.
A. V. Hartwell, *Pur. Agt.*, Chicago, I.
Wm. Wilson, *Supt. of Mach.*, Bloomington, I.
C. J. Townsend, *Asst. Supt. of Dep't.*, Chicago, I.
Chl. Div. A. M. Richards, *Supt.*, Bloomington, I.
St. L. & C. Div. C. S. D. Reeves, *Supt. Roadhouse*,
L. R. Miller, *M. M.*, Slater, Mo.
Chicago & Great Trunk Ry.
F. Broughton, *Gen. Man.*, Chicago, I.
J. H. Parsons, *Supt.*, Chicago, I.
C. J. Donville, *M. M.*, Huntington, I.
Chl. & St. L. Div. J. L. Smith, *M. M.*, 56 locs.,
D. S. Lyford, *Gen. Supt.*, Chicago, I.
D. R. Patterson, *Pur. Agt.*, Chicago, I.
P. W. Drew, *M. Trans.*, Chicago, I.
J. C. Locke, *M. M.*, Danville, I.
Chicago & Grand Trunk Ry. (See Grand Trunk)
Chicago & Great Southern Ry.
484 g. 124 m. 4 lo. 122 c.
Geo. C. Kimball, *Gen. Man.*, Attica, Ia.
H. Grayson, *Asst. Supt.*, Chicago, I.

Chicago & Va. R.R. 4-84g, g. 104 m. 18 ls. 237 cars.
T. J. Potter, *Gen. Man.* Chicago, I.
H. J. Kolobang, *Gen. Supt.* Rochelle, I.
H. J. Bryan, *M. M.* Aurora, Ill.
Chicago & Northwestern Ry.
4-84g, g. 3,761 m. 647 ls. 21,200 cars.
Marvin Huggitt, 2d. *Gen. Supt.* Chicago, I.
C. C. Wheeler, *Gen. Supt.* Chicago, I.
R. H. McCullough, *Asst. Gen. Supt.* Chicago, I.
R. W. Hamer, *Pres. Asst.* Chicago, I.
Geo. W. Tilton, *Supt. M. P. & M.* Chicago, I.
W. Thompson, *Gen. Supt. M. P. & M.* Chicago, I.
Wis. Div.: E. J. Cuyler, *Supt.* Chicago, I.
Gal. Div.: Chas. Murphree, *Supt.* Chicago, I.
Pen'Div.: W. F. Fitch, *Supt.* Escanaba, Mich.
N. J. Division: M. J. Adams, *Supt.* Mich.
Mad. Div.: C. A. Swineford, *Supt.* Baraboo, W.
H. D. Page, *M. M.* Baraboo, W.
Minn. & Dak. Divs.: S. Sanborn, *Asst. Gen. Supt.* Wis.
W. J. P. & J. M. P. Winona, Minn.
W. A. Scott, *M. M.* Winona, Minn.

Dak. Co. Ry.; J. S. Oliver, *Supt.*, Huron, Da.
La. Div., R. G. Hurt, *Supt.*, Boone, La.
W. V. Lewis, *M.*, Clinton, Mo.
No. Ia. Div., M. Hopkins, *Supt.*, Eagle Grove, Wis.
S. P. Div.;
W. P. Cosgrove, *Supt.*, Winona, Minn.
Chicago & West. Minn. Ry.
1-8½ g. 409 mm, 17 to 1,629 cars.
J. B. Mulliken, *V. P.* & Gen. Mgr., Muskegon, Mich.
J. K. V. Ackney, *Gen. Supt.*, Grand Rapids, Mich.
Allen Bourne, *Pres. Asst.*, Detroit, Mich.
W. J. Davis, *Supt.*, Detroit, Mich.
Chicago & West'n Ind. R. R. 4-8½ g. 50 m, 12 to 150
James D. Carson, *Gen. Mgr.*, Chicago, Ill.
R. J. Gibson, *Supt.*, Chicago, Ill.
Cincinnati, Columbus & Hooking Val. Ry.
4-9 g. 25 to 21 to 77 cars.
D. P. Hyatt, *Gen. Mgr.*, Dayton, Ohio.
Cin., D. P. Hyatt, *Gen. Mgr.*, Dayton, Ohio.
Cin., D. P. Hyatt, *Gen. Mgr.*, Dayton, Ohio.
M. Simmons, *Supt.*, Cincinnati, Ohio.
F. Enler, *M.*, Cincinnati, Ohio.

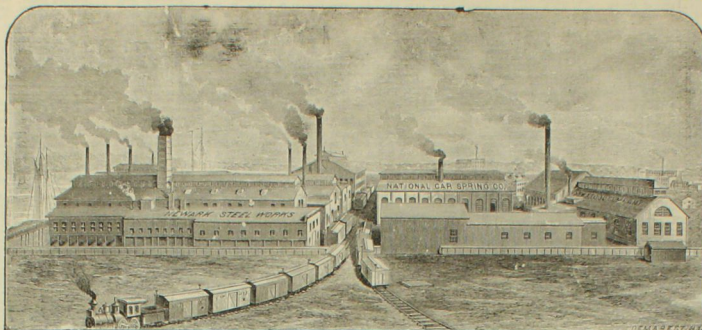
Cincinnati & Green River Ry. 5 g. 17 m. 2 lo. 50
Q. B. Harper, Supt. Yosemite, K.
M. Hart, Hon. M. Yosemite, K.
Cin., Hamilton & Dayton R.R. 4-9 g. 352 m. 92 l. 2, 1932
W. F. Stark, Asst. Supt. Cincinnati, K.
John Black, Gen. M. M. Lima,
W. H. H. Allison, M. C. B. Cincinnati, K.
Cincinnati, Hamilton & Indianapolis R.R.
4-8 3/4 g. 08 m
C. J. Hopkins, Supt. Cincinnati,
Day & Mich. Div.
Cincinnati, Indianapolis, St. Louis & Chicago Ry.
4-8 3/4 g. 384 m. 71 lo. 3, 970 cars.
J. W. Sherwood, Supt. Indianapolis, I.

BENJAMIN ATHA, Treasurer.

RICHARD VOSE, President.

D. P. CLARK Supt.

We make
our own Steel
for
Car Springs.



Spring Manufactory
and
Steel Works,
Newark, N. J.

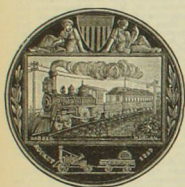
The Largest Crucible Cast-Steel Works in the Eastern States.

NATIONAL CAR SPRING COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Elliptic, Volute-Spiral Hebbard, Oval, Round Bar, Rectangular-Passenger & Freight Car Springs

OFFICE, 13 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK.

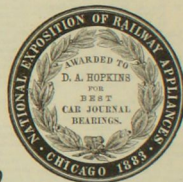


THE HOPKINS

PERFECTLY SELF-FITTING

JOURNAL BEARINGS,

FOR CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES.



D. A. HOPKINS, 113 Liberty Street, New York,

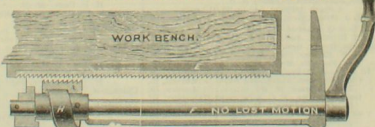
Patentee and Manufacturer, Holds Himself Responsible for and Guarantees all Bearings Sold by Him.

The Premium for the Best Bearings was awarded to him at the late Chicago Exposition. Orders respectfully solicited and very promptly filled by the patentee. All parties are hereby cautioned against the purchase or use of self-fitting Journal Bearings unless procured from said Hopkins, or from manufacturers duly licensed by him, whether said bearings purport to be lined with pure lead or not, and whether the lining is secured to the hard metal part of the bearing by soldering or by any other means; also, whether the lining of such bearings is thick or thin, or whether it is made smooth or presents ridges or projections on the journal side of the bearing for receiving the initial pressure of the journal. (See Hopkins' patent, Nov. 15, 1870, and that of Oct. 16, 1883. Re-issued Dec. 18, 1883.)

MASSEY'S E. & K. PATENT CAR-BUILDERS' VISE.

Sliding loose jaw up to work and turning handle to right, one third revolution fastens work firmly between the jaws.

Order sample on approval.



T. C. MASSEY, Sole Manufacturer,
11 S. Jefferson Street, Chicago, Ill.



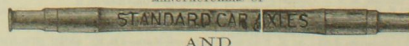
CLEVELAND TWIST DRILL CO. 24-26 WEST ST. CLEVELAND, O.
101 CHAMBERS ST. NEW YORK.

GEO. E. SACKETT, Pres.

J. T. WRIGHT, Supt.

New Albany Steam Forge,

MANUFACTURERS OF



AND



Crank Pins, Equalizers, Slide-Bars, Connecting, Parallel and Piston Rods. Heavy Forgings of all kinds of Iron and Steel.
Office and Works, New Albany, Ind.

CLEVELAND, COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI & INDIANAPOLIS RAILWAY.

Evening trains leave CLEVELAND daily with Rotunda Sleeping Cars for COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE, TERRE HAUTE, EVANSVILLE, ST. LOUIS and all points West and South. Morning trains leave Daily, except Sunday, with Through Palace Coaches, for COLUMBUS, CINCINNATI, INDIANAPOLIS, LOUISVILLE, and ST. LOUIS without change. This is the only line making direct communication with all the Principal Trunk Lines of the East for NASHVILLE, MEMPHIS, NEW ORLEANS and all points in Texas, either by way of LOUISVILLE or ST. LOUIS. Direct connection at ST. LOUIS for all Railway Lines in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado.

Equipment comprises all Valuable Improvements.

E. B. THOMAS, General Manager. A. J. SMITH, General Ticket Agent.

MORSE TWIST DRILL AND MACHINE COMPANY



MANUFACTURERS

Patent Twist Drills, Machine Bits for Wood, Bit Stock Drills, Reamers, Standard Gauges, Milling Cutters, and Special Tools, for use in Railroad, Car and Locomotive Shops. NEW BEDFORD, MASS.

[illegible][illegible][illegible][illegible]

American Wire Nail Co.,

COVINGTON, KENTUCKY,

MANUFACTURERS EXCLUSIVELY OF

WIRE NAILS.

ESTABLISHED 1875.
—
INCORPORATED 1876.
—

J. L. STEPHENS,
President.

L. H. GEDGE,
Vice-President.

B. H. GEDGE,
Secretary.

FLAT, OVAL, OR DEPRESSED HEAD.

BLUED, BLACK OR BRIGHT.

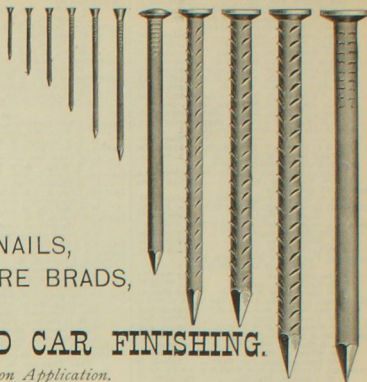
BARBED STEEL WIRE NAILS,

AND STEEL WIRE BRADS,

FOR

CAR SIDING, CAR ROOFING AND CAR FINISHING.

Illustrated Catalogue and Price List sent on Application.



THE DWIGHT NUT LOCK CO.,
SPRINGFIELD, MASS.

A positive Lock Nut, requiring no washer or second nut; simple, universally applicable; faces duplicate, precluding mistake in application; applied, removed and used the same as any nut. The direction of the c-screw is across the fibre of the steel, and the strength of nut equals the initial strength of the bolt. This nut is made of **STEEL**, possessing a tensile strength of 60,000 pounds. It is cold-dressed and is the first **STEEL NUT** offered to the public.

LOWE'S METALLIC PAINT CO.,
CHATTANOOGA, TENNESSEE.

XENOPHON WHEELER, Pres. GEO. M. CHAPMAN, Treas. and Manager.

Original Manufacturers of the Well Known



DRY METALLIC PAINT

From Red Fossiliferous Iron Ore.
SUPERIOR IN PURITY AND STRENGTH, UN-
EQUALED IN UNIFORMITY OF COLOR AND
IN FINISH, AND REQUIRING TWENTY-
FIVE PER CENT. LESS OIL THAN
ANY OTHER PAINT.

The Paint for Factories, Cars, Bridges,
Roofing, and all Structures and Materials
Exposed to the Weather.
WRITE FOR QUOTATIONS.

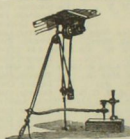
CHICAGO SPLICE BAR MILL.

MORRIS SELLERS & CO., Sole Proprietors and Manu-
facturers of the Celebrated "SAMSON" BAR



And Every Variety of Plain and Angle Splice Bars.

OFFICE: 4 ASHLAND BLOCK, Mill, Chicago Ave. and the River. CHICAGO.



PORTABLE Machines for Use by Bridge, Engine
and Boiler Makers.

PORTABLE Drilling, Tapping, Boring, and Reaming
Machines

PORTABLE Machines for Wood Boring, Polishing,
and Emery Wheel Grinding.

STOW FLEXIBLE SHAFT Co., Limited,

1505-1506 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE,

PHILADELPHIA. PA.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE MFG. CO.'S IMPROVED LOCOMOTIVE SIGNAL HEAD-LIGHTS.

For displaying Locomotive NUMBERS and COLORED TRAIN SIGNALS at night.

Makers of interior **CAR LAMPS** of latest design; **SWITCH, SIGNAL, and TAIL Lamps; Railway LANTERNS, &c.**, in great variety.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

THE ADAMS & WESTLAKE MANUFACTURING CO., CHICAGO.

45 Summer Street, Boston.

J. McHREGOR ADAMS, President.

L. I. TODD, Vice-President.

WM. DOW, Secretary.

100 Beekman Street, New York.

UNION BRASS MANUFACTURING COMPANY,
CHICAGO, ILL.

MANUFACTURERS OF

CAR HARDWARE.

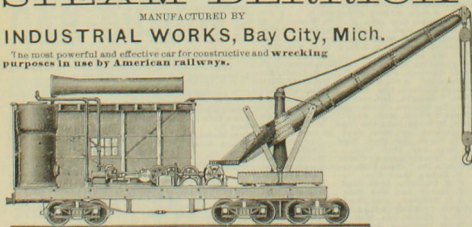
Special designs furnished for the Interior Decorations of day, night and parlor coaches. Trimmings of every description. Eastern Office, Room 91, No. 115 Broadway, New York
J. W. CROSS, Eastern Agent.

STEAM DERRICK AND WRECKING CAR,

MANUFACTURED BY

INDUSTRIAL WORKS, Bay City, Mich.

Is the most powerful and effective car for constructive and wrecking
purposes in use by American railways.



The **CHICAGO & WESTERN INDIANA RAILROAD** (the Belt Rail-
way Co. of Chicago) says of it:

"Our steam derrick has been in use twenty-nine times from Nov. 1, 1883, to
Feb. 1, 1884, during which we have picked up 38 cars (box, etc.), 1 Pullman sleeper,
2 baggage cars and 13 engines, at a cost for labor of only \$535.37. Comparing
the difference in cost of repairs to cars or engines handled by this machine with
the old manner of clearing track with a switch rope and pulling cars to pieces, we
find the derrick has almost paid for itself. The best performance made by the
derrick was to raise a 52-ton locomotive from its side on to wheels."

In use by { Michigan Central Railroad,
Canada Southern Railroad,
Atchison, Topeka & Santa Fe Railroad.

Designs for Derrick Machinery of lesser capacity and Hand-Derrick Cars fur-
nished upon application.

HALE & KILBURN MANUFACTURING COMPY,

REFERENCES.

N. Y. C. & H. R. R. CO.
N. Y. ELEVATED R. R.
ILL. CENTRAL R. R.
PULLMAN P. C. CO.
PEN. R. R. CO.
N. Y. & N. E. O. & D. R.
BALDWIN L. & M. CO.
AND ONE HUNDRED
OTHERS.

EXTENSIVE MAKERS

PATENTED CAR SEATS

AND

SPRINGS.

ESTIMATES,

CIRCULARS

AND

SAMPLES FURNISHED

OR

APPLICATION.

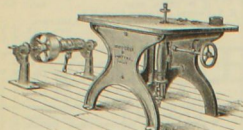
FASHION CAR CHAIR



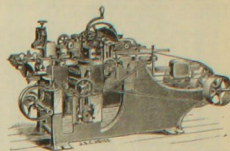
WOOD-WORKING MACHINERY

FOR

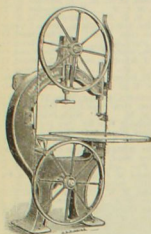
PLANING MILLS,
CAR SHOPS,
RAILWAY SHOPS,
BRIDGE BUILDERS,
Etc., Etc.



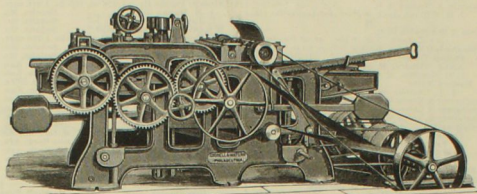
SINGLE SPINDLE UPRIGHT SHAPER.



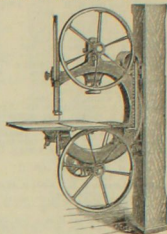
SEVEN-INCH FOUR-SIDED MOLDER.



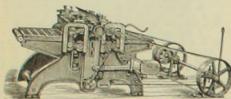
35-INCH BAND SAW.



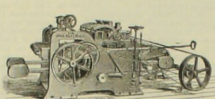
CAR SILL PLANER AND DOUBLE-SURFACER AND JOINTER.



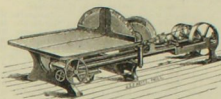
BRACKET BAND SAW.



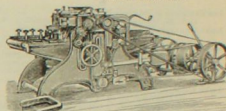
No. 2 SINGLE SURFACER.



"THE PHILADELPHIA" ENDLESS BED D. S.



NEW RAILWAY CUT-OFF SAW.



No. 2 SINGLE SURFACER AND MATCHER.

COODELL & WATERS,

SEND FOR
CATALOGUE.

Philadelphia, Penn.

THE LAUFMAN SCREW-BRAKE FOR FREIGHT OR PASSENGER CARS

USES NO DOG OR RATCHET. Can be set from the ground as well as from top of Car; can be made for Inside or Outside Brake; applies and releases almost instantly; remains as set. **ENTIRELY** RING WILL NOT RELEASE IT. Employees free from the danger usually attending the use of chain brakes.

ENTIRELY Avoids Flat Wheels.

THE LAUFMAN SCREW-BRAKE COMPANY,
Box 2226. ST. PAUL, MINN.

AUDIBLE DANGER SIGNALS FOR RAILROADS.

THE

RAILWAY CAB ELECTRIC SIGNAL CO.

Equip Railroads with Block and Crossing Systems, Switch,
Bridge, Culvert and Trestle Danger Signals.

Special Systems of Signals Designed for Termini and other Points. Also Furnish their Electric Automatic
Gate Guard for Road and Street Crossings, Dispensing with the Services of Gatemen.

The signals are all given audibly on the Locomotive by the opening of a normally closed circuit, are thoroughly automatic in their operation, and signal danger when out of order from accident or mal-reliance. The signal, once given, sounds continuously until stopped by the engineer. No Batteries are used on the Locomotive, nor on the line, nor any mechanism requiring to be wound or adjusted. These signals give absolute safety under all conditions where carelessness and inattention to visual signals result in accident. Examinations solicited and proofs of actual working given. Descriptive pamphlets sent.

General Offices, 47 Exchange Place, New York, U. S. A.

C. N. JORDAN,
President.

EDWARD FLAHERTY,
Vice-President.

THOS. C. MILES,
General Manager.

ARNOLD LEO,
Treasurer.

E. S. BLACKWELL,
Secretary.

T. A. B. PUTNAM,
Electrician.

C. L. BRUNS,
Mechanical Sup't.

Improved Wood-Working Machinery

FOR

Railroad, Car and Bridge Shops, Government Arsenals and Navy Yards,

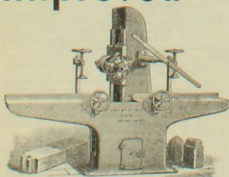
EMBRACING MACHINES FOR

SILL AND TIMBER DRESSING,
PLANING, MATCHING AND BEADING,
MOLDING AND SHAPING,
MORTISING AND BORING,
CAR GAINING,
CAR BORING, Etc., Etc.

BAND AND SCROLL SAWING,
CIRCULAR AND BAND RESAWING,
SELF-FEEDING RIPPING & CROSS-CUTTING,
ROTARY CAR MORTISING AND BORING,
SAND PAPERING,
CAR TENONING, Etc., Etc.

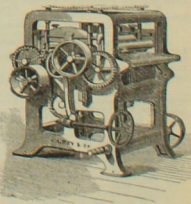
Illustrations and Estimates furnished upon application to

J. A. FAY & CO., Cincinnati, Ohio, U. S. A.

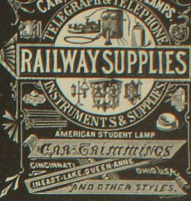


Vertical End Tenoner.

W. H. DOANE, President
D. L. LYON, Secretary



Sand-Papering Machine.



CAR-BUILDERS' DICTIONARY

FOR SALE

BY THE

NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER,

Morse Building, New York.

CAR SEATS.

GEORGE BUNTIN & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Buntin's Patent Car Seats,

AND NICKEL PLATED ARM CAPS, IN USE

ON RAILROADS GENERALLY.

No. 1,042 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia.

THIS HAMMER

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM OF A SILVER MEDAL

AT THE



"THE PALMER"

HAMMER

AT THE

American Institute Fair,

N. Y. CITY, NOV. 1873.

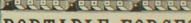
Superior in every point to any modification of the Trip Hammer, Simple, Power, and Chain, Efficient and Cheap. Four sizes now being built. For Prices and Descriptive Circulars, address the manufacturers.

S. C. FORBATH & CO.,

Manchester, N. H.,

who are also builders of the

Abbe Bolt-Heading Machine



PORTABLE FORGES.

Send for Catalogue to

EMPIRE PORTABLE FORGE CO.,

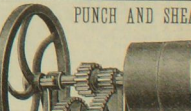
COHOS, N. Y.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE

NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER

For 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884.

PRICE \$3 EACH.



PUNCH AND SHEARS.

CAR-BUILDERS' DICTIONARY

FOR SALE

BY THE

NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER,

Morse Building, New York.

CAR SEATS.

GEORGE BUNTIN & CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

Buntin's Patent Car Seats,

AND NICKEL PLATED ARM CAPS, IN USE
ON RAILROADS GENERALLY.

No. 1,042 Ridge Ave., Philadelphia.

THIS HAMMER

AWARDED THE FIRST PREMIUM OF A SILVER MEDAL

AT THE

American Institute Fair,
N. Y. CITY, NOV. 1873.

Superior to every patent in
any modification of the Trip
Hammer. Simple, Powerful,
Efficient, and Cheap.
Four sizes now being built.
For Prices and Descriptive
Circulars, address the man-
ufacturers.

S. C. FORBES & CO.,
Manchester, N. H.,
who are also builders of the
Able Bolt-Heading Machine




PORTABLE FORGES.

Send for Catalogue to

EMPIRE PORTABLE FORGE CO.,

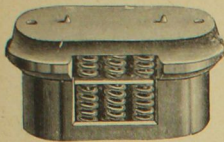
CHICAGO, N. Y.

COLONIALS, N. E.
BOUND VOLUMES OF THE
NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER
For 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884.
PRICE \$3 EACH.



PUNCH AND SHEARS.

THE ORIGINAL A. B. DAVIS SPIRAL CAR SPRINGS



Manufactured Only

BY THE

A. B. DAVIS CAR SPRING CO.

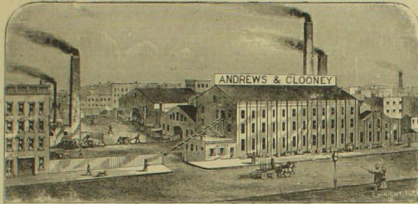
(Limited)

S. W. Cor. 23d and Hamilton Sts.,

PHILADELPHIA.

EVERY SPRING GUARANTEED.

ANDREWS & CLOONEY,
GLOBE IRON AND COLUMBIA CAR SPRING WORKS.



Office, 545 West Thirty-third Street; Works, 535 to 551 West Thirty-third Street and 538 to 552 West Thirty-fourth Street, NEW YORK.

Manufacturers of Elliptical, Spiral, Volute Car and Engine Springs, Car Wheels, Axles, Pedestals, Brake Shoes, Boxes, Brass Bearings and Castings of all descriptions where great strength is required. Also, Sweeney's Shoe-Flows, Turn-tables, Automatic Switches, Track Work, &c.

CHARLES SCOTT.

ELLIPTIC AND SPIRAL SPRINGS FOR RAILWAY CARS AND LOCOMOTIVES.

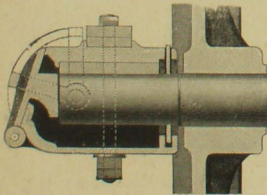
1028 TO 1038 NEW MARKET STREET. PHILADELPHIA.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS.

MILLER, METCALF & PARKIN,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

Works: 48th to 51st Streets, Pittsburgh.
Depots: 22 and 24 West Lake Street, Chicago.
480 Pearl Street, New York, ELY & WILLIAMS.
1,232 Market Street, Philadelphia.

STEEL OF ALL DESCRIPTIONS and CAR SPRINGS.

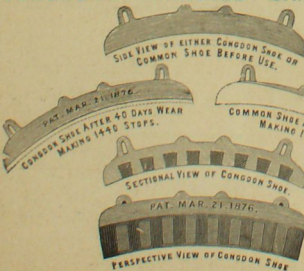


RAOUL JOURNAL BOX.

This box is designed to provide an end stop for the axle, and thereby dispense with the shoulder and collar, and at the same time not obstruct the process of packing the box. The journal may be made any desired length and diameter. The life of the axle is doubled. The expense of brasses and lubricants enormously reduced; end wear of brasses and hot boxes obviated. It is now in successful operation on tracks of engines, tenders, passenger and freight cars. For further information address

RAMAPO WHEEL & FOUNDRY COMPANY
Ramapo, N. Y.;
Columbus Iron Works Company,
Columbus, Ga.

CONGDON'S IMPROVED CAR BRAKE SHOE.



This shoe, while being more effective, in that greater uniformity of friction can be obtained when applied to the wheels of a train in motion without stopping the revolution of any ill. The brake, at rest, exceeds in life, or the durability of the shoe itself, that of the cast iron shoe by over seventy-five per cent.

Its durability, together with cheapness and simplicity of construction, recommend it in preference to any other in use.

All communications should be addressed to
THE CONGDON
BRAKE SHOE CO.,
Commercial Bank Building,
ROOM 10, CHICAGO,
Or Ramapo Wheel & Foundry Co.,
Ramapo, N. Y.
GEO. H. DODGALL,
Three Rivers, P. Q., Canada.

NATHAN H. DAVIS, Presd. LEWIS C. GRATZ, Treas. HENRY AVERY, Jr., Secy & Asst. Secy.
DIAMOND STATE CAR SPRING CO.
WORKS: WILMINGTON, DELAWARE. OFFICES: 411 & 413 WALNUT ST., PHILA.

ELLIPTIC, LOCOMOTIVE,



Flat and Round Bar Car Springs.

SPIRAL SPRINGS
OF EVERY DESC. TION.

Davis' Patent Bolster Draw,
EUFFER AND EQUALIZING SPRINGS.



IMPROVED BAND FOR LOCOMOTIVE SPRINGS.
VULCAN JOURNAL BEARINGS.

CHAR. W. PICKERING, CHAIRMAN.

FRANK S. LAYNO, Sec'y and TREAS.

PICKERING SPRING CO. Limited,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILWAY and MACHINERY SPRINGS

◀ PHILADELPHIA. ▶

NEW YORK:
85 Bond St.,
A. L. ROWE, Agt.

BOSTON:
H. L. LEACH, Agt.

C. R. KEARNS,
Southern Agent.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER

For 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884.

Price, \$3 each.

JAMES JEFFRIES & SONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

ELLIPTIC & HALF ELLIPTIC CAST-STEEL SPRINGS.

For Railroad Cars and Locomotives.

813 JAYNE STREET, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.,

SOLE MANUFACTURERS OF

HARD AND FLEXIBLE

VULCANIZED FIBRE.

Flexible Vulcanized Fibre Dust Guards
and Oil-Box Covers,

being absolutely unaffected by oil or heat, are far more durable and efficient than Leather, and much cheaper.

THE NEW

"IRON-CLAD" FIBRE TRACK WASHERS.

PERFECTED BY TEN YEARS' EXPERIENCE.

Surpassing all other Nut-Loca Devices in

Durability, Effectiveness and Cheapness.

Strengthened and Protected from Weather.
Cannot be Crushed or Burst.

Will not Lose their Elasticity, nor Rot.

Adapted for both Plain and Angle-bars.

VULCANIZED FIBRE CO.

WILMINGTON, DEL.

New York Office, No. 15 Dey Street.

STANDARD RIVET COMPANY.

MANUFACTURERS OF

BOILER, TANK, BRIDGE, BOAT and GIRDER RIVETS.

STEEL RIVETS A SPECIALTY.

180 COLUMBUS STREET, CLEVELAND, OHIO.

GEORGE MORLEY, Proprietor.

ROBERT HUNTER, Sales Agent for U. S.

Detroit R. R. Journal Bearing Co.,

SOLE OWNERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF THE

ARCTIC CAR BEARING,

Non-Heating and Lubricating in Them-
selves. Also,

ARCTIC ANTI-FRICTION METAL.

Office, 38 Canpu Building,

DETROIT, MICH



PARROTT VARNISH COMPANY,

MANUFACTURERS OF FINE

RAILWAY VARNISHES,

BRIDGEPORT, CONN.

UNITED STATES CAR COUPLER.

Recommended by the Master Car-Builders at Saratoga in 1884.
Prescribed by the Massachusetts Board of Railroad Commissioners in 1885.

Total Cost Per Car, including Royalty, \$13.

Entire Saving of Pins. Automatic with the Common Draw-bar or any other form presenting the Link. Self-couples with Draw-bars with a variation of six inches in height. No change of Draw-timers.

COST OF APPLICATION THE SAME AS THE OLD FORM.

Adopted as the standard by the Boston & Lowell, Boston & Maine, Eastern, Maine Central, European & North American, Boston, Concord & Montreal, Northern, Concord, Connecticut and Passumpsic, Ogdensburg & Lake Champlain, and other roads.

UNITED STATES CAR COUPLER CO.,

4 Sears Building, Boston, Mass.

T. W. FAWCETT, Western Agent, 225 E. Kinzie St., Chicago, Ill.

THE PATENT SHAFT AND AXLETREE CO.

LIMITED,
OF WEDNESBURY, ENGLAND,

Wrought-Iron Steel Tyred Engine and Car Wheels, Iron and Steel Axles, Locomotive and Car Wheel Tyres, Etc., Etc.

Represented in the United States by
W. R. ELLIS.

NEW YORK: No. 18 BROADWAY, Room 620.

BOSTON: No. 139 MILK STREET.

WM. E. UPTEGROVE & BRO.



SAW MILLS AND OFFICE Foot 10th & 11th Streets, East River NEW YORK

CAR BOX JACK SCREW,



With Ball-Jointed Top, which adapts itself perfectly to the bottom of the Axle-Box.

Total height, 19 in. Will lift 4½ in. Screw 5½ in. diam.

BEST AND CHEAPEST JACK IN THE MARKET.

PRICE \$4.50.

Liberal Discount to Railroad Companies.

Also, Superior Railroad and Machinery Castings.

Springfield Foundry Co., No. 105 Liberty Street, Springfield, Mass.

Fine Coach and Railway Varnishes.

CLARENCE BROOKS & CO.
MANUFACTURERS OF
RAILROAD VARNISHES.
Cor. West and Third Sts.,
NEW YORK.
SEND FOR PRICE LIST.

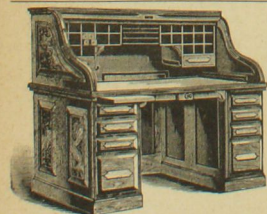
REMOVAL.

The EASTERN BRANCH of the

NILES TOOL WORKS

Have Moved their Offices and Stock of Machinery from 222 South Sixth Street to

713 Chestnut Street, - Philadelphia.

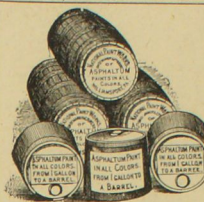


CUTLER
DESK,
BEST IN THE WORLD.

SEND FOR CATALOGUE

A. CUTLER & SON, BUFFALO, N. Y., U. S. A.

Agencies in LONDON, ENGLAND PARIS, FRANCE; LILLE, FRANCE.



NATIONAL PAINT WORKS
WILLIAMSPORT, PA.

ASPHALTUM PAINTS

Mixed Ready for Use in All Colors.
THE STANDARD FOR QUALITY.

Asphaltum, when properly combined, is a most valuable material for outdoor paints. It has been adopted and used by the most prudently managed Railway Companies, Car and Bridge Builders in the United States.

In the preparation of our paint we use only the best Lead, Zinc, Minerals and Crude Asphaltum, provided in and thinned with pure Linseed Oil.

Our paints are unsurpassed for Depots, Freight Cars, Bridges, Wood or Iron, Tin and Iron Roofs, Houses, Barns, etc. Samples, Price Lists and references from those who have used and are now using the e paint, furnished on application.

POILLON & STAPLES, COACH AND CAR VARNISHES.

Works and Office: East 148th St., cor. Fourth Avenue, New York.

ROCHESTER CAR WHEEL WORKS.

OFFICE AND WORKS:

No. 8 BROWN'S RACE STREET, ROCHESTER, N. Y.

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD CAR WHEELS

Of Best Quality.

WM. H. BARNUM, Pres't.

WM. K. CHAPIN, Vice-Pres't.

CHAS. T. CHAPIN, Sec. and Treas.

WE WILL ONLY MAKE A FIRST-CLASS WHEEL.

GRIFFIN CAR WHEEL CO.

DETROIT, MICH.

GRIFFIN & WELLS FOUNDRY CO.,

CHICAGO, ILL.

THOMAS F. GRIFFIN & SONS,

BUFFALO, N. Y.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND CASTINGS.

Annual Capacity, 250,000 Wheels.

15,000 Tons Castings

STANDARD MFG. CO.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

PORCELAIN-LINED IRON

WASH STANDS,

SALOON HOPPERS

AND URINALS.

Especially made for Railway Trade.

Adaptable to Cars, Depots, Etc.

SEND FOR ILLUSTRATED CATALOGUE.

BOUND VOLUMES OF THE NATIONAL CAR-BUILDER

For 1880, 1881, 1882, 1883 and 1884.

PRICE,

\$3.00 EACH.

